The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.....NO. 3140. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Affairs in the Vicinity of Washington.

NO FURTHER HOSTILE MOVEMENTS.

Extension of the National Outposts Below Alexandria.

CONSTRUCTION OF MORE FORTIFICATIONS.

Everything Quiet on the Upper Potomac.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Secretary Cameron on his Return to Washington.

Gen. Fremont Preparing to Move Again.

Bridge Destroyed by the Rebels in Kentucky.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 14.

There is no excitement along the lines to-day. Following this will be found all the items of interest.

I am satisfied that for the present, at least, our troops will remain where they are—not moving forward nor falling back, but quietly awaiting the action of the rebels. I was all along the lines to-day, all the way from the outposts near Lewinsville, down to HEINTZELMAN'S on the extreme left, and with all my capacity at pumping, there was no extracting an item worth telegraphing.

The weather here is extremely cold, the thermometer ranging down so low that there was a heavy white frost this morning.

THE NATIONAL OUTPOSTS EXTENDED.

The outposts on the left of our line have been extended to the mouth of Little Hunting Creek, six miles below Alexandria. Thence they skirt around the Mount Vernon estate, touching the upper part of Dougue Run, cross the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and run north to Edsall's Hill. Frequently in the daytime, our pickets press west to Springfield Station, but they are drawn in at night. The rebel pickets are occasionally in sight, but no recent attempts at picket shooting have transpired until Saturday night, when two companies of Alabamians commenced firing upon our men. The firing was quickly returned, and after a few discharges they drove back our pickets to the east of Edsall's Hill.

On Saturday, a portion of the second Pennsylvania Cavalry, while out scouting beyond our lines below Mount Vernon near Accotank Run, were surprised by a superior force of rebel cavalry, who fired upon them but without effect. Our men at once fell back to our lines.

Scouting parties penetrate each day further towards the south and southwest from Alexandira, but except in the above instances have not been able to see more than an occasional picket, and it is not believed that they are present in any force though it is said that they have cannon planted south of the Accotank.

DEFENSIVE WORKS BELOW ALEXANDRIA.

In the meantime important defensive works are being constructed below Alexandria, which complete the line of fortifications on the Virginia side from Chain Bridge down. Timber has been extensively leveled to render the approaches more difficult.

SKIRMISHING OF PICKETS.

This afternoon two slight skirmishes between pickets transpired on the right of our lines. Gen. STEVENS' pickets came in collision with those of the rebels in front of Miner's Hill, and for a few minuets there was brisk firing on both sides, and one of STEVENS' men was slightly wounded. There was also some shooting between pickets near Mrs. CHILD's house in the vicinity of Lewinsville, but without injury to either party, so far as is known.

THE REBEL DEMONSTRATION OF SATURDAY.

It has been reliably ascertained that the rebel force which made its appearance west of Lewinsville on Saturday, consisted of only one company of infantry and another of cavalry.

The promptitude of our troops in obeying their orders, during the last two days, has elicited comments from the most prominent military officers, and strengthened confidence in their efficiency for any conflict in which they may be called to participate.

The rebels on Saturday advanced to Pohick Church, twelve miles from Alexandria, and barricaded the road with wagons, but our pickets paid no hostile attention to them.

REPORTS FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Reports have been current for several days past that Gen. BANKS has crossed the Potomac, and even hard fighting is rumored, but it is certain that no such information had officially reached Washington to-night.

Yesterday the rebels made a reconnoissance at Edward's Ferry—several prominent officers, judging by their uniforms, being engaged in that business.

THE SECESSIONISTS OF FAIRFAX COUNTY.

Fairfax County, below Alexandria, is sparsely settled, and has a poor soil. Soon after the occupation of Virginia by our troops, over a dozen families left for the South, taking their chattels with them in some instances, and they have not yet returned. Mr. MASON, a leading Secessionist, who has a fine estate below Hunting Creek, has not left his house for months. Near his lawn, Gen. JAMESON has fixed his headquarters, and on his farm are several camps. He is a cousin of JAMES M. MASON, and has been seeking permission to go beyond our lines to another place which he owns, a few miles below.

THE COLONEL OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH.

Capt. HAYMAN, of the Regulars, who was appointed Colonel of the New-York Thirty-seventh by Gov. MORGAN, is now in command of his regiment.

NO VISITORS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

No visitors are allowed within the Navy-yard, that the preparations there being made may be kept from the public.

THE TROUBLES OF COL. HECKER.

The War Department has ordered Gen. SHERMAN, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, to reinstate all the officers of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiment, who were illegally discharged by Gen. FREMONT, through the instrumentality of Col. HECKER. It is further directed that the charges the directly interestedparties may have to make, the one against the other, be submitted to Gen. SHERMAN for such action as the general interests of the country shall require. The Committee of aggrieved officers will leave Washington to-morrow, to report themselves for duty.

THE WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of the World's Fair organized to-day, by electing Secretary SEWARD Chairman, and the Superintendent of the Census, KENNEDY, Secretary. Of the thirteen Commissioners, EDWARD EVERETT only was absent. He sent a letter of excuse. A Committee was appointed to wait on the President, with the request that he send a National vessel to England, to convey such goods as American contributors may desire to exhibit.

A MINOR CASE.

RICHARD A. LUCAS, belonging to this city, a minor, was brought before Judge MERRICK to-day on application to be discharged from Col. FAIT's First District Regiment. The decision of the Court was that there was strong circumstantial evidence that the petitioner enlisted with the consent of his parents, and the application was accordingly refused.

OVERCOATS AND BLANKETS.

Gen. VAN VLIET, of the Quartermaster's Department, is assiduously engaged in the business of providing overcoats and blankets for the troops. As these articles are from time to time received they are rapidly distributed by Capt. THOMAS, of the Clothing Department. The contractors in Northern cities do not furnish the supplies as expeditiously as the wants of the soldiers require. it being the purpose of the Government to allow none to cross the river unless they are comfortably clad.

MRS. JACKSON RELEASED.

MRS. JACKSON, the mother of ELLSWORTH's murderer, was released, to-day, upon her taking a stringent oath of allegiance. She stated that she had always been loyal to the Government, though she admitted that she had harbored another son, a rebel, at her house, so long as he deemed it safe to visit her. She is an old lady, being over seventy years of age.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Gen. WALTER JONES, an aged and distinguished retired lawyer, died to-day.

Fifteen sabres were seized, on Friday, at Rockville, Md., by the Provost Marshal of that village

MILITARY MOVEMENTS NEAR WASHINGTON.

The extra issued on Sunday evening by the Washington *Chronicle* satisfactorily explains the cause of the rumors of an impending battle on the other side of the river, which were current throughout that city on Saturday night and Sunday morning.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, after having spent Saturday morning at his quarters, in consultation with a number of his Generals, proceeded at 11 o'clock to the other side of the river.

Upon his arrival over the river a reconnoissance in force was made west of Lewinsville, skirmishers from which came upon a body of the enemy's cavalry and were driven back. They were not followed by the enemy, and no further demonstrations were made on their part. Our army, however, discovered the enemy in large force, drawn up in lines, and apparently about to make a movement. This was late in the afternoon.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, by means of the telegraph, called his forces on the Virginia side of the river to arms. He also used the same instrumentality to order his officers on this side of the Potomac to put the army here under marching orders. The order was promptly obeyed, and during the whole evening the camps were in a state of activity. Every one made all necessary preparations in anticipation of going into an engagement.

At three o'clock Sunday morning, some of the troops on this side began to move towards the Chain Bridge. But the return of daylight afforded an opportunity to make new observations, when it was discovered that no movement had been made by the enemy; nor could any indications be discovered of an intention on their part to make an advance. The army seen on the previous evening was probably drawn up for parade or review, after which they were dispersed to their quarters; or, it may be that an attack was contemplated, but afterwards abandoned. They are apparently not disposed to a trial of strength on a fair field.

There being no indication of a purpose on the part of the enemy to meet our army, Gen. MCCLELLAN cancelled the order to move over the forces from this side, and those already on the march were ordered to their quarters, to which they moved quietly Sunday forenoon, without music, or any demonstration to disturb the quiet of the day.

From this demonstration Gen. MCCLELLAN has had an opportunity to test the promptness of his army, the result of which could not have failed to give entire satisfaction.

It is a question, yet undecided, whether the enemy will make a stand at Fairfax Court-house, or beat a retreat from that point. The indications are that they will continue to fall back, not only from that position, but beyond Centreville, and that the theatre of operations between the two armies will not be far from the scene of the late Bull Run affair.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL CONVENED.

DARNESTOWN, Saturday, Oct. 12.

A general Court-martial for this Division has just been instituted. It is composed as follows: Maj. ATTERBURY, of the Ninth New-York, President; Lieut. Van Buren, New-York Ninth; Capt. Kinsler, Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth; Lieut. Maguigan, do.; Capt. Savage, Massachusetts Second; Lieut. Brown, do.; Capt. Gould, New-York Twenty-eighth; Capt. Prescott New-York Ninth; Capt. Charles H. T. Collis, Judge Advocate.

On the evening of the 9th inst., one of the sentinels of the New-York Thirty-fourth discovered a boat, containing six men, coming into the mouth of the Seneca River. Concealing himself, he allowed the boat to reach the Canal Aqueduct, when he challenged them. Instead of answering the challenge, the leader said to the others: "Boys, by G—d, they've got us; pull back like h—l." The sentinel gave the alarm and fired, wounding or killing at least one of the party, but before he could receive assistance or reload his piece they were where he could not get a bearing on them, and the boat and crew, consequently, escaped. The spot where this occurred is near the farm of the rebel Cross, and the men in the boat were probably his friends coming to communicate with him, or ascertain his fate, as well as to get inside our encampments and report their condition, positions and movements to the rebel leaders. It is stated that Cross himself spent several days visiting our camps, disguised as a teamster and riding a mule, before being arrested.

It is currently reported that Col. CHANTRY, of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment, has been removed from his command, and that the regiment is in an insubordinate state.

Voting took place last Tuesday in the regiments belonging to this division. In the Thirtieth and Forty-sixth Regiments there was but little interest taken in the matter; but in the Twenty-ninth th "boys" went into it with a will. There the election was conducted according to Philadelphia usages. Polls were opened in the several company streets; challengers appointed; orators made stump speeches on the old plan, and the whole camp resounded at times with cheers for this and that candidate. Towards the closing of the polls, mimic rows were indulged in, but nobody was hurt. In the evening, bonfires and hurrahs succeeded, and finally a procession was formed, headed by the band and torches, which marched through the various streets, and the ceremonies concluded by a grand serenade to Col. MURPHY.

Some of the regiments are preparing apparently for Winter quarters. The Second Massachusetts are erecting a spacious stable for their horses, and digging cellars for their tents. Paymaster STONE visited this regiment yesterday, and disbursed the much needed pay to the officers and men.

About twenty heavy guns were heard between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Thursday night, in direction of the Great Falls, but your correspondent has not ascertained the cause.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

SECRETARY CAMERON'S VISIT TO GEN. FREMONT.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Monday, Oct. 14.

A special to the St. Louis *Republican* says that Gen. CAMERON, accompanied by Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, spent Saturday night at Jefferson City, and arrived in Tipton about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. After breakfasting in camp they rode over to this place, six miles, on horseback, accompanied by Gen. FREMONT and staff. Upon its arrival here the party called upon Gen. MCKINSTRY, and after spending half an hour with him proceeded, in company with him and his Staff and several other gentlemen, to review Gen. MCKINSTRY's Division, which is encamped here. At the close of the review, Gen. CAMERON made a few well-timed remarks to the troops, expressing the highest gratification at the condition in which he found them, and the utmost confidence that in the hands of such men the honor and success of our country were safe. Loud cheers were given for Secretary CAMERON and Gens. FREMONT and MCKINSTRY, after which Secretary CAMERON and his party, accompanied by Gen. FREMONT and Staff, went, by rail, to Tipton, where they reviewed Gen. ASBOTH's Division, which was also in excellent condition, and then they went on, by special train, to St. Louis.

It is understood that Gen. CAMERON came here at the request of the President, to examine the condition of affairs in this Department, and that he professes himself highly gratified with the condition of Gen. FREMONT's army.

Col. MORRILL's Cavalry have gone down the Osage on a scouting expedition. Gens. MCKINSTRY and STANLEY are to remain here, and not go East as reported.

Gen. FREMONT is on the eve of moving, but is greatly embarrassed by want of transportation.

Within a few days parties of rebels have been foraging 60 miles south of Sedalia.

I have very late intelligence from Gen. PRICE's army. My informant is a citizen of this county, who deserted, and is here to claim the amnesty offered to rebels who lay down their arms.

He left Gen. PRICE on Wednesday, a short distance south of Johnstown, in Bates County, moving southward. He represents that great dissatisfaction exists in Gen. PRICE's army, and that desertions occur every day, and if assurances could be conveyed to them that they would not be harshly dealt with, he thinks that the greater part of the State Guard would lay down their arms and return to their homes. They are tired of the war, and are only prevented from deserting in large bodies by the assurances of their officers that if they are caught they will be hung as traitors, and by the stories of horrible outrages by the Union army, which are industriously circulated and believed among them—such as the destruction of property, burning of towns, and ravishment of women.

Eight or ten citizens of his county, who belonged to his company, deserted along with him, and are ready to give themselves up.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 14.

Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-General THOMAS arrived here from the West late last night. The Secretary reviewed the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. MURPHY, which had just arrived by steamboat, before BARNUM's Hotel, this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 14—P. M.

Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS left this afternoon for Washington, by a special train *via* Indianapolis.

FROM CAIRO, ETC.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 14.

The steamer *Grampus* with a flag of truce from the enemy's camp at Columbus, asking for an exchange of prisoner, arrived here to-day. Gen. GRANT replied that, of his own account, he could make no exchange as he did not recognize the Southern Confederacy, but he would commicate with higher authorities for their views on the subject.

A detachment of Capt. NOLEMAN'S Cavalry, 25 in number, had a skirmish with the rebel cavalry, 100 strong, at Beckwith, Mo., yesterday. The Nationals were repulsed, with a loss of five killed and five wounded. The rebel captain was killed.

A detachment of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Regiment seized a large quantity of corn, a number of horses, mules, and cattle, and took two prisoners yesterdy, at Thompson's Farm, Mo.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Oct. 14.

GIBSON'S Battery, which recently came in from Utah, consisting of two twelve-pound howitzers and four six-pounders, has been attached to Gen. LANE'S Brigade by order of the War Department.

BLOWING UP OF A BRIDGE BY THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Oct. 14.

The iron bridge over Green River, at Mumfordsville, was blown up by the rebels yesterday morning There is no Southern news or papers to-day.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Monday, Oct. 14.

The Secretary of War has approved of the act of Gen. FREMONT, authorizing Ex-Gov. BARSTOW to raise a regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry. The regiment will rendezvous at Janesville, Wisconsin.

THE BARK REINDEER CONDEMNED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Oct. 14.

The bark *Reindeer*, which was seized at Newport, charged with fitting out as a slaver, was, with her cargo, condemned to-day, by Judge PITMAN, in the United States District Court.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

CAPTURE OF TWELVE OF THE NEW-YORK ZOUAVES BY THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Oct. 13, *Via* BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 14.

Twelve of the Eleventh Regiment of New-York Zouaves, were, yesterday, taken by the rebels a short distance above Newport's News.

Lieut. ZELLEN, who commanded the party, who were in quest of fuel, is under arrest for cowardly behavior.

MORE PRISONERS RELEASED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday received orders from Washington to release the following prisoners from Fort Lafayette, on their taking the oath of allegiance: E. P. Wilder, Newark, N. J.; Austin E. Smith, the absconding California office. holder, and son of Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia; Edward Payne, of Kentucky; and Moses Stanhard, of Philadelphia.

He also received orders to transfer Capt. CHARLES BARTLETT, of the prize schooner *Henry C. Middleton*, from Fort Lafayette to Bedloe's Island.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

How the People are Living at Norfolk—Fear of an Attack—The Union Feeling—High Price of Provisions, &c.

From Our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 13, 1861.

From a passenger, who arrived in this city yesterday morning, on board the steamer *Louisiana*, from Fortress Monroe, I have the following particulars of the state of affairs at Norfolk, Va., where he has been for some time residing. He arrived on Friday at Fortress Monroe, with about seventy-five other passengers, under a flag of truce, on the steamer *William Selden*, Capt. SMITH. The passengers were mostly Northerners, and were leaving Norfolk on account of the unsettled state of business there.

Martial law prevails exclusively in Norfolk, but owing to the well known popularity of the Union feeling in that place and its surroundings, the sentiment is tolerated, and Northern men are more protected in their rights than in other parts of Virginia, but are not suffered by the military authorities to utter sentiments antagonistic to the Southern cause. A feeling of insecurity very generally prevails among the secession residents, on account of the proximity of our fleet and soldiers, and rumors are frequently circulated which startle the inhabitants as with an electric shock, (and which nothing but a natural tendency to hope for the best subdues,) that powerful fleets and large armies are proceeding against the place. In consequence of the frequency of these reports, and the tendency to give them credence, many families have removed to Richmond where a greater sense of security prevails.

Coffee had suddenly advanced from 50 cents to 62½ cents per pound. Bacon was selling for 28 cents per pound, butter for 50 cents, potatoes 45 cents per peck and eggs 22 cents per dozen. The rise in these and other common products was said by the dealers to arise from the fact that the Southern Confederacy had just bought up immense quantities for the use of her soldiers, and produced a temporary scarcity in the market. But the truth is, it has been suddenly discovered that an actual and serious scarcity exists, and that the effects of the National blockade has been much more effectual than has been supposed, and apprehensions are experienced by many influential and intelligent citizens that unless success soon crowns the rebel arms, Virginia must rebel against the occupation of her territory by Southern troops, and the late rupture between the rebel leaders is not calculated to tranquillize this feeling. The poorer classes in Norfolk and other important places in the vicinity are already growing clamorous, and demand that their wants be respected and attended to by those who have given them assurance that the idea of starving them into loyal submission is but a joke.

Hitherto alien passports have been refused to parties wishing to leave for the North, but now, such is the state of feeling, those parties are invited to accept the privilege heretofore denied. Col. BENJAMIN HUGER, now in command of the rebel department of Norfolk, has been created a Major-General, and gives friendly notice in the Norfolk *Day Book* (which, by the way, is the only paper now published there, and that on half sheet) that "all persons who wish alien passes for the purpose of leaving Virginia must apply at the Department at Richmond, where they can obtain them without difficulty."

The *Day Book* also gives a list of the National prisoners captured on board the steamer *Fanny* at Hatteras Inlet, Oct. 1.

Lieut. F. M. PEACOCK, United States Navy, Commander of the *Fanny*.

Lieut. Isaac W. Hart, Regimental Quartermaster of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.

Corporal J. E. Suttle, Company C, Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Hudson County, N. Y.

Corporal G. Everard, Company G, Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, New-York City.

J. S. Rowan, J. R. Havens, W. H. Edsall, Hudson County, N. Y.

W. H. Cunningham, Richmond County, N. Y.

D. Dougherty and J. V. H. Page, Essex County, N.Y.

John Corson, James Beith, Frank Groten, New-York City—all privates in the Ninth New-York Regiment.

PRISONERS OF THE TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Sergeant F. M. Bartlett, Company I, Porter County.
Corporal C. W. Keefer, Company K, Monticello.
H. Watson, Sutler's clerk, Wabash County.
John Helson, Company C.
Robert Inglis, Company C.
G. W. Clark, Company C.
Abel Obienis, Company C, Marshal County.
J. W. Sparks, Indianapolis.
J. H. Andrews, Rossville.
F. F. B. Parsons, Company H, Hilton County.
Elias Oxford, Company H, Vermilion County.
H. Hyde, Company I, Valparaiso County.
Van Hinds, White County.
John Jones, Company I, Dauphin County, Penn.
James A. Meels, Company H, Wabash County.
Michael Caspeer, Company K, Jasper County.
John Muster, Company I, Switzerland County.
Noah Kelly, Company F, White County.
J. A. Camingore, Company F, Logansport.
Napoleon Baum, Company I, Valparaiso County.
W. P. Wechell, Company F, Manchester County.
H. C. Wilkenson, Company F, Logansport.
Jacob Rise, Company I, Michael County.
J. C. Kenis, Company H, Logansport.
J. B. Smith, Company H, Van Buren County—all of Indiana.
W. Volger, cook, Company F, Cockeysville, Md.
Joseph Chaffer, Company I, Chester County, Penn.
J. H. Edwards, colored boy, Seaver's Valley, Md.

PRISONERS CAPTURED AT CHICAMACOMICO, N. C., ON THE 4TH AND 5TH OF OCTOBER.

Sergeant-Major C. B. Comly, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.
Sergeant C. W. Denstee, Company I, Valparaiso.
Sergeant H. P. Johnson, Wautah.
Sergeant Ford Engel, Company D, and Sergeant M. Kimmard, Company D, both of Fountain County—all of Indiana.
Sergeant W. H. Dangerfield, Company H, Pennsylvania.
Sergeant W. B. Easton, New-Buffalo, Michigan.
[The above are presumed to belong to the Warrant Staff of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.]

PRIVATES OF THE TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Charles E. Jones, Laporte County.
Jacob Shoaf, Wabash County.
Charles W. Gross, Lafayette County.
George McParker, Michigan City.
H. A. Umovragh, Wanitah.
Henry Newsall, Wanitah.
Lawrence Ruff, Lafayette City.
Francis M. Glover, Fountain County.
John H. Hoffman, Fountain County.
Wm. Steckley, Marshall County.
E. I Schneider, Warson.
Washington Probis, Fountain County.
Nathan Bradley, cook, Baltimore.
Lucius L. Bennett, Howard County.
Joseph Maddox, Pulaski County.
Christian Shrack, Indianapolis.
James Clayton, Marshall County.
John Berringer, Cedar Lake.
John Drury, 13 years old, Wabash.
Leonard H. Riely, Laporte County;—all of Indiana.
Abraham Van Horn, Cook County, Ill.
Henry Hines, 14 years old, Captain's boy, Lancaster, Penn.
George W. Gorbee, colored boy, 15 years old, Lancaster, Penn.

These prisoners reached Norfolk last Wednesday night. They excited considerable curiosity, but no indignities were offered them. They were all in good condition and quite cheerful. ARGUS.

VERY LATE FROM RICHMOND.

From the Washington Republican.

On Saturday night, HENRY KERNOLL, an old farmer of Fairfax County, Virginia, who has been a prisoner at Richmond for several weeks, arrived in this city, bringing with him a Richmond *Dispatch* of the 10th, and the *Enquirer* of the 11th inst. We present below a brief synopsis of their contents, which will be found quite interesting.

The story of Mr. KERNOLL's arrest illustrates the inherent meanness of the prominent actors in this rebellion.

On a stormy day, a week or so after the battle of Bull Run, a water-soaked, weary, and hungry-looking soldier, presented himself at the door of Mr. KERNOLL, and asked permission to enter, that he might be shielded from the driving storm. The old man bade him enter, gave him a chair, and expressed his sympathy for him, as he had before done for worn-out, straggling soldiers. The stranger was afraid of being arrested by the pickets, which he feared were in the neighborhood. He was then requested to go into the parlor as a place of more safety, which he declined to do, but agreed to go into the barn and hide himself in the hay-loft, to which the farmer consented; but before he started for the barn he begged for something to eat, and, showing his uniform, declared himself to be a Union soldier, clandestinely making his way to Washington. A sumptuous meal was prepared for him, which he devoured with evident satisfaction, and then went to his hiding-place, and was seen no more.

In a day or two after this event, a number of soldiers suddenly appeared at the old man's house, and arrested him and a free colored man, who was employed about the farm. They were roughly handled, and rudely forced away to Manassas Gap. The negro's hands were tied behind him, and the rope tied to a horse's head, and he was thus compelled to follow the wagon. Here Mr. KERNOLL was detained for three or four weeks, and was then sent to Richmond, where he was confined in the old county jail. When the old man was about to leave for Richmond, a man came to him, and asked him if he remembered him. Mr. KERNOLL instantly recognized the forlorn-looking soldier whom he had fed and sheltered, and who now proved to have been a spy, upon whose report he had been arrested. At a sort of trial this spy appeared as a witness, and swore to a tissue of falsehoods. The old gentleman was seven weeks in jail, and says he was fed on corn-dodgers, bacon and rye coffee.

In the Richmond jail he saw several of his neighbors who had also been arrested. Of these, he mentioned WOODWORTH, BINHAM and WM. HIBST, all released. A Mr. HOWARD, wife and daughter, who lived between the city and Alexandria have been released, but Mr. LYDECKER was not released, although he had gone through the formality of a trial. Mr. KERNOLL came by way of Norfolk and Baltimore, and was sworn not to tell anything he had seen.

CONTENTS OF RICHMOND PAPERS.

The valiant ROGER A. PRYOR is a candidate for Congress, and the *Enquirer* says that "to recount the services of Col. PRYOR, to the cause in which is embarked all that is dear to the Southern heart, may seem to be unnecessary. Wherever spoken, his name is the synonym of Southern chivalry, generosity, and devotion. On the accession of LINCOLN, his eloquent voice was everywhere heard proclaiming resistance to the death; and to add the force of example to the effect of his burning counsels, he hastened at the first blast of the trumpet to lead the van from Virginia, in the struggle for Southern independence. Before the walls of Sumter he deliberately 'put his neck in the halter,' while his native State was yet weighing the cost of resistance with the price of submission." Of his military career, the writer does not speak so confidently, but thinks he has been of great service. No allusion is made to his fear of *bowie knives*, nor to the *white feather* he exhibited, when he "put his neck in the halter" that the chivalric POTTER prepared for him

PRYOR's election is urged upon the ground that i "would not interfere with his military duties, inas much as hostilities will probably *entirely cease during the Winter months.*"

Great complaints are still made against the inefficiency of the mail arrangements.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

It being necessary to form a ticket of electors, and the time being too short to call a Convention of the People, it was suggested that the Richmond editors should prepare a ticket, thus relieving the people of the trouble of making selections. The ticket thus formed has been presented. Among the names we find those of WM. L. GOGGIN, of Bedford, and R. T. DANIEL, of Richmond; E. H. FITZHUGH, of Ohio County; JOHN R. EDMUNDS, of Halifax, and C. W. NEWTON, of Norfolk City. Every district in the State is embraced in this editorial report.

Polls are to be opened in all the Virginia regiments, to enable the soldiers to vote for President, Vice-President, and for members of Congress. The State Convention passed an ordinance to that effect.

QUARREL BETWEEN FLOYD AND THE OFFICERS OF THE WISE LEGION.

It appears that the officers of the Wise Legion have disapproved of FLOYD's conduct, and published their opinions in the Richmond *Enquirer*, at which FLOYD is greatly grieved, and sends a letter to the *Enquirer*, of which the following is an extract:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KANAWHA, CAMP ON SEWELL, Sunday, Oct. 6, 1861.

In the *Enquirer* of Oct. 1, you have published certain letters, dated in Camp Defiance, purporting to be written by officers in the "Wise Legion," under my command. These persons pretend to narrate my conduct in this campaign, particularly in the late actions on the Gauley and retreat to Meadow Bluff. Their statements are calumniatory falsehoods, having no shadow of truth for their foundation; but their intention, and not less their malignity, is too obvious to permit me to believe that they can be injurious, either to my own reputation or that of the army which I then commanded. He then proposes to leave his reputation to history, and to his "living countrymen who love justice." In conclusion, he demands the names of the officers who invented and published the libels against "their General, that they may be tried by the military tribunals, and punished according to the laws of the army."

To this letter the proprietors and editors of the *Enquirer* thus reply:

ENQUIRER OFFICE, Oct. 10, 1861.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Esq.—*Sir*: Your letter of Oct. 6 is before us. Not recognizing any authority in yourself, either individually or as commander of the army of Kanawha, to demand the names of our correspondents, we decline to comply with your request.

TYLER, WISE & ALLEGRE.

"We declined to furnish the names of our correspondents to Gen. FLOYD, because of his purpose to seek his vindication through a court-martial, instead of the usual mode among gentlemen. Whenever Gen. FLOYD proposes a personal vindication, the names of our correspondents shall be furnished.

We shall dismiss this letter with the statement that the *characters of our correspondents have never been stained by the suspicion of a crime*, and that the charge of falsehood against them is much easier made than proved. They are gentlemen, the equals of Gen. FLOYD, in every respect, and what they have averred in their communications, we believe to be true in letter and spirit."

Considering *all* that FLOYD has done for the South, we think this very unkind treatment. But he appeals to history. No doubt "history," as well as "his countrymen who love justice," will do him justice.

Wise appears to have fallen from his high estate, and to have failed in acquiring a high reputation as a military man. There are many rumors afloat to his disparagement, but the Jeffersonville (Va.) *Democrat* valiantly comes to his rescue, thus: "We will, however, venture the assertion that, had the Government reinforced WISE at the proper time, his triumph over the Yankee forces and Union traitors, in Kanawha Valley, would have been as complete and brilliant as was his Waterloo victory over Know-Nothingism in Virginia in 1855."

We are extremely sorry to learn that last evening the health of Gen. WISE had not exhibited any improvement, and that his condition excited very grave apprehensions.—*Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 11.*

SEQUESTRATED ESTATES.

Since the 30th of September estates and property valued at $800,000 have been confiscated. Among those who have thus suffered are the following:

AUGUSTE BELMONT, 800 hogsheads of tobacco, valued at $280,000; firm of WOODS, LOWRY & FARANT, of Norfolk; C. M. FRY & Co., of New-York; CHICKERING & SONS, piano manufacturers, through their Richmond agent; an estate of 860 acres, fully stocked with negroes, live stock, &c., owned by WM. C. RIVES, Jr., of Boston; an estate of 800 acres, with a full stock of negroes, &c., belonging to FRANCIS RIVES, of New-York City; and an estate of 800 acres, stocked with negroes, &c., the property of Mrs. SIGOURNEY, of New-York City. Agents have been appointed to take care of these estates.

A petition has been filed for the sequestration of "Monticello," the former home of JEFFERSON, now owned by URIAH P. LEVY, a Captain in the Lincoln Navy, and occupied by his brother, who is alleged to be disaffected towards the Confederate Government. The estate comprises 360 acres of land in Albemarle County, assessed at $20 per acre, together with improvements valued at $2,500; besides this there is another tract of 960 acres, with sheep, niggers, hogs, and a lot of household and kitchen furniture.

RELEASE OF GEORGE W. VANDERGRIFT.

This man was formerly Superintendent of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and was strongly suspected of some indirect agency in the collision which occurred on that road just prior to the battle of Bull Run, and which delayed for some hours the junction of JOHNSTON's forces with those of BEAUREGARD. He was arrested and confined in Richmond, but has been released, over which the *Enquirer* laments, as he was a "good engineer, and has had an opportunity of gaining a vast amount of information, which he is now able to convey to the Yankees." He has received his passports and will soon be here.

BILLY WILSON'S ZOUAVES STORMED.

The *Enquirer* has a telegram from Mobile, giving an account of this affair. It says that 1,000 Confederates, under the command of Gen. ANDERSON, crossed the bay at 2 o'clock in the morning, and stormed the camp, and burned everything except the hospital, and destroyed an immense quantity of rations, ammunition, &c., spiking the cannon and destroying the camp. Confederate loss, 40 killed and wounded. Capt. BRADFORD, of Florida, was killed, and Gen. ANDERSON wounded in the arm. Major VODGES, of the United States Army, was taken prisoner.

NEW DIVORCE REGULATION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, of Oct. 10, 1861.

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.—It is rumored that LINCOLN is about to issue a proclamation declaring all matrimonial relations existing between his loyal subjects, male or female, and secession enemies, male or female, to be null, void, and thenceforth dissolved, the parties divorced being at liberty to contract new marriage relations as shall please them to do so, so that their new spouses be good and loyal persons.

On this subject, the *Enquirer* says that Mr. LINCOLN will induce the next Congress to pass a divorce act, to divorce wives residing within the jurisdiction of ABRAHAM, where husbands have left them with the intention of aiding the fortunes of the South.

THE SUFFERING SOLDIERS.

"In such weather as that now prevailing in Richmond, while the brave defenders of our country are shivering in their Summer clothing, we hear, almost every hour, of large accummulations of warm Winter clothing, prepared carefully by our patriotic women, *detained* at Wilmington, N. C., Chattanooga, Petersburgh, &c. Why is this? Are the goods of extortionate speculators thus delayed? We are not aware of it. But we know that *four* prices are asked and obtained for garments similar to those which the wives and sisters of our soldiers are endeavoring to give the army. Let the proper authorities and the people too, look into this matter in time. Let them think of the consequences of such a state of things."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The bad surgery in the rebel army has called forth an order to have the surgeons examined by a competent board, before they receive an appointment. This has excited the indignation of the surgeons, who threaten to *secede* from the army, unless this implied suspicion of their ability is retracted.

A correspondent writing from Winchester, Tenn., says that he has sent eighteen packages of vegetables and other comforts to the First Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, in Virginia, and they have not been received. He says "the papers teem with similar complaints, and also of delicacies, wines, cordials, brandies, &c., shipped to sick soldiers, being consumed by dissipated surgeons, assistants, and their hangers-on." He thinks the new Government is already as corrupt as the old one.

Col. MATTHEW WARD, formerly member of Congress from Texas, is dead. He died in Raleigh, North Carolina, and was buried there on Sunday last.

JAMES H. PEARCE, Adjutant in the Wise Legion, supposed to have been killed in the skirmish, "still lives," and writes that he has "just visited the evacuated camp of ROSECRANS, where he saw an innumerable quantity of sardine cans and other evidences of luxurious living on the part of the Yankees; also, quite a display of playing cards, showing that they are subjects of *kings* and *queens*, as well as of a Yankee Presidential tyrant."

A donation of one hundred barrels of flour to the rebel army has been made by Col. JAMES W. WALKER, of Madison County, Va.

Mr. SCOTT has announced himself a candidate for Congress, for the Ninth District. This is Extra-Billy SMITH's district, who is now "in the van of the army of patriots now so gloriously achieving our second independence," and the people of Prince William say they will not desert BILLY, and intend to elect him. So there will be a fight between SCOTT and BILLY. Probably Gen. MCCLELLAN will defeat both of them.

Several thousand letters, addressed to soldiers, are now at Manassas Junction, for which the owners cannot be found, for want of proper direction. It is suggested that hereafter letters should be directed thus: "John Bully, Company H, care of Col. Pryor, First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Bull Run, Va." The suggestion is a good one.

It appears that each State furnishes the means for providing for its sick soldiers. A hospital has just been opened at Warrenton, Va., for the Mississippi sick soldiers. It is under the control of Rev. Dr. C. K. MARSHALL, and already contains 200 patients, and provision has been made for several hundred more. The chivalry can't stand the fatigues of war. What a pity their niggers can't do their fighting.

"The whole camp, pioneers and all," located upon Muiberry Island, Greensville Camp, urge Lieut.-Col. D. J. GODWIN, of the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment, to become a candidate for the rebel Congress, and, like RICHARD III., he has finally concluded to accept.

Civilians are to receive no more passes to visit the army at Manassas. Passports to alien enemies are not to be given to those who propose to leave their families behind them.

On Thursday last twenty-three "Yankees"—ten from Ohio, and the remainder Union men from Fairfax County, Va.—arrived in Richmond.

On Thursday $6,700 was contributed to the clothing fund. The contributor mentions for what regiment his money is designed.

The Charleston *Courier* has ascertained that Southern vegetable productions are much better than those raised in Yankee-land, and that *rye*, scorched, or white-oak acorns, are a good substitute for coffee, when sweetened with Louisiana sugar.

Gen. LEE, on account of bad roads and the limited amount of transportation, was able to follow Gen. ROSECRANS, on his retreat, only eight miles.

Brig.-Gen. HUGER, stationed at Norfolk, has been made a Major-General. Brig.-Gen. MAGRUDER, on the Peninsula, has also been promoted to the position of Major-General.

The First Maryland Regiment is suffering for want of Winter clothing and other necessaries, and the book-keeper of the *Enquirer* will receive any donations for the suffering Maryland boys.

The people of Wilmington, N. C., are making ocean salt by boiling the water of the bri

THE REBELLION.

The Sympathy of Russia With the United States—Views of Edward Everett.

From the New-York Ledger.

The present momentous crisis has produced nothing of greater interest than the letter of instructions of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Mr. DE STOECKEL, the Russian Minister in this country. The dispatch, bearing date St. Petersburg, the 10th of July, was read by Mr. DE STOECKEL to the President of the United States and to Mr. SEWARD, and appeared in our newspapers early in September. It is, in fact, the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, addressed, nominally, to the Government of the United States, but in effect to the civilized world, on the present state of affairs in this country. It is not too much to say that no State paper has appeared, in the present generation, marked with profounder wisdom or more liberal feeling, or calculated to exercise a happier influence at home and abroad.

This important letter is understood to have been written under the personal inspiration of the Emperor, ALEXANDER II., Prince ALEXANDER GORTSCHAKOFF, (cousin of the General of the same name, who commanded the Russian armies in the Crimean war,) being the Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs. This eminent statesman and diplomatist is now 63 years of age. He commenced his career in the *suite* of Count NESSELRODE, at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona, and in 1824 was sent as Secretary of Legation to London, where he was mainly occupied for several years in perfecting himself in the principal languages of Europe. It is the practice of the Russian Government to train a class of men, for the management of the foreign affairs of the country, in the acquisition of the French, English, German and Italian tongues, a practice which has contributed not a little to the efficiency of the Russian diplomatic service. After leaving London, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF became successively *Chargé d' Affaires* at Florence and at Vienna; Ambassador Extraordinary at Stuttgard; Plenipotentiary at Frankfort, and finally Ambassador at Vienna. In these various positions, and on occasions sometimes of delicacy and embarrassment, he exhibited a diplomatic talent of the highest order, which caused him, on the retirement of Count NESSELRODE, to be placed at the head of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. An expression in his circular to the Russian Ministers, on occasion of the late movements in Sicily, attracted general attetion in Europe. Urging against France and England their own principles of non-intervention, he said, *La Russia ne boude pas, elle de recueille*: "Russia does not sulk, she collects herself."

An official expression of the views of the Russian Government on the American question must, under any circumstances, be a very important event. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's letter alludes to the grounds of sympathy between the two countries. To use his own language, it recognizes the United States as "a nation to which our august master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interest. For the two countries, placed at the extremity of the two worlds, both in the ascending periods of their development, appear to be called to a natural community of interests and sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other."

This remarkable letter of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is not the least significant indication of the leanings of His Imperial master, on a subject of equal interest to both Governments, and with which the present unnatural war in this country is so closely connected. With great delicacy the Prince observes, "I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest." When we bear in mind, however, that the moment the Emperor ALEXANDER was enabled by the capture of KARS, (which served as a compensation for the fall of Sebastopol,) to retire from the Crimean war with honor, he devoted himself to the great work of abolishing servage in his vast dominions, we shall perceive that, in addition to the political considerations to which I shall presently allude, he had strong grounds of sympathy with the United States, in a struggle forced upon them for the extinction of Slavery.* While assuming the great responsibility of raising a majority of the inhabitants of his immense Empire from a state of bondage to one of freedom, it was not possible that an enlightened Prince could look with cold indifference upon the struggles of a friendly power, to put down a gigantic insurrection whose object is declared by its own leaders to be to found a Government, "for the first time in the History of the World, on the corner-stone of Slavery."

The Emperor ALEXANDER, in directing this noble manifesto to go forth to the world, was influenced, as appears on the face of the document, by two considerations, one of liberal European interest, and the other a generous American sympathy, considerations both of them worthy of a magnanimous Prince. They have doubtless occurred to other enlightened Governments and wise rulers in Europe, but the Emperor ALEXANDER will in all time be entitled to the credit of having first made them the ground of a great official act.

The first consideration, that of liberal European interest, is referred to in Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's remark, that the American Union is "AN ELEMENT ESSENTIAL TO THE UNIVERSAL POLITICAL EQUILIBRIUM." It is hardly necessary to state, that this great principle of "a political equilibrium" lies at the basis of the peace of Europe. With five Powers of the first order, and numerous others of inferior, but still of great importance, the only security for anything like general tranquillity is to maintain the various States substantially in the position to which time and events have brought them, and to admit, with extreme reluctance, great changes in the distribution of power, or partition of territory. The necessity of maintaining this equilibrium has no doubt been frequently abused by unwarrantable interference with the internal affairs of foreign States; but the principle itself rightly understood has a foundation in real European necessity. Wholly to disregard it would be to plunge the civilized world into a chaos of ambitions and passions, like the elemental confusion which would take place in the Universe, if the great law of gravitation, which guides the heavenly bodies in their orbits, should cease to operate, and planets, suns and stars should madly rush together.

But while this equilibrium is for the most part easily sustained, by the well-balanced military strength of the four great Continental Powers, the insular position and naval superiority of England, with her almost boundless colonial empire, form a disturbing element, to which, within the limits of Europe, there is no sufficient counterpoise. It has accordingly, from the first dawn of American Independence, been a cardinal principle of Continental politics, and eminently on the part of Russia, to favor the growth of the United States, as a commercial and naval power, which furnished precisely what Europe could not afford, viz.: "this essential element of the general political equilibrium." What Mr. CANNING valued himself so much upon doing, when, "to redress the balance of power," disturbed by the French occupation of Spain, he "called into existence," to use his own rather lofty expression, "a new world in the West," by the recognition of the independence of Spanish American Colonies, has on a much larger scale been done by the course of events, for all the continental powers and the general equilibrium of Europe, in the growth of the United States. This consideration has, at all times, had a traditional weight with Russia and France, and no doubt greatly influenced the last named Government, in the masterly policy of the American alliance of 1778. The Emperor ALEXANDER is well aware that if the United States are broken up into hostile fragments, with the necessary exposure to eternal border wars, their influence in the world, as a great integral power, will be seriously impaired, and their weight as a counterpoise to England, for some time at least, lost "to the universal political equilibrium." Nor will the present sagacious ruler of France allow the temporary loss of a few bales of cotton and a few hogsheads of tobacco to drive him from the hereditary policy of his country, or lead him to look with indifference to any diminution of a maritime power across the Atlantic, quite as important to him as his own navy.

The other motive which prompted the Russian Government to the significant step of issuing this magnificent State paper, is that of generous sympathy with America. This noble feeling shines out in every sentence of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's letter, and raises it far above the level of diplomatic routine into the highest sphere of public sentiment and conscience. Listen to the eloquent words in which he speaks of our country:

"For more than the eighty years that it has existed, the American Union *owes its independence, its towering rise and its progress, to the concord of its members*, consecrated under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institutions which have been able to reconcile the Union with liberty. *This Union has been faithful.* It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of a prosperity without example in the annals of History. It would be deplorable, that after so conclusive an experience the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solemn compact which, up to this time, has made their power."

While language like this, as true as it is eloquent, is addressed to us by the hereditary and autocratic ruler of a foreign Empire, with what words of burning indignation can we sufficiently brand the folly and madness of the ambitious men at home, born and reared under this "faithful Union," whose unexampled prosperity is the admiration of the world, who are daily aiming their parricidal blows at the heart of the country, on whose soil they were born and at whose bosom they were nurtured. The Emperor ALEXANDER, in his imperial halls at St. Petersburgh, cannot bear to see this beautiful framework of government shattered; and men who have not only, in common with their fellow-citizens, grown up under its mild and parental tutelage, but have been fed on its bounty, educated at its expense, and solemnly sworn to its support, are moving heaven and earth to reduce it to shameful ruins! While Russia is teaching us that, "in spite of the diversity of their constitutions and their interests, and perhaps even because of their diversity, Providence seems to urge them to draw closer the traditional bond, *which is the basis of the very condition of their political existence*," the South can find no terms bitter enough to express her hatred and contempt of this "traditional bond," and her resolution to undo this benign work of Providence!

It is truly amazing that the South, if insensible to all other considerations, does not see the suicidal fatuity of her course. It has hitherto been a matter of urgent policy with statesmen and rulers, as far as it can be done by honest means, to extend the territorial limits and increase the population of a country. The South is exhausting herself in the frantic attempt to diminish by two-thirds the territory and the population of the country of which she forms a part. A belligerent Power sometimes perishes in the utter failure of its ambitious projects—the South is ruined if she succeeds. The worst foreign enemy could not inflict upon her a tithe of the mischief she is striving to bring on herself. A commercial marine and a navy as the means of protecting it, and as the indispensable condition of security at home and influence abroad, have hitherto been coveted by all States possessing an extensive sea-coast. The South insanely proposes to let herself down from the position of one of the first maritime Powers of the world, into a fifth-rate semi-provincial Government, holding the ingress and egress of her ports at the tolerance of any Power in Europe that can keep half a dozen steam-frigates at sea. If it were not for the navy of the United States, the Bey of Egypt might, at this moment, seal up every Southern port from Hatteras Inlet to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The Imaum of Muscat, if he was this side of the Cape of Good Hope, would be a dangerous neighbor to Charleston and Mobile. The American statesmen of the last generation, under a Virginia President, surrounded by a Cabinet and Congress largely controlled by Southern influences, proclaimed the doctrine that the American continent was no longer to be deemed open to foreign colonization. The sagacious South is now straining every nerve to turn twenty neighboring sister States, belonging to a Union of which she has hitherto all but monopolized the Government, into an overshadowing foreign power, planted side by side of her on American soil. Her reasons for a policy so stupendously suicidal are, that, in a Constitutional Union with these sister States, she is not allowed to extend Slavery into territory now free, (and where it could not possibly go,) and that laws by which her fugitives are required to be surrendered on their way to Canada, (generally enforced in good faith, however at variance with public sentiment,) fail, perhaps once a year, to be executed. Her remedy for this trifling evil, and her redress for this imaginary wrong, is to deprive herself of the rights stipulated for her by the Constitution, and faithfully secured to her by Federal Courts, Executives and Congresses of her choice; to constitute herself an alien and an enemy in two-thirds of the States and Territories, and to bring down Canada to the Potomac!

But to return to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's letter, of which every sentence almost affords matter for approving commentary. How admirable the following, though perhaps a little obscure in the translation: "In any event, the sacrifices which the United States might impose upon themselves to maintain the Union are beyond comparison (not to be compared?) with those which dissolution would bring after it. *United they perfect themselves, isolated they are paralyzed.*" Taken in connection with the preceding sentences, which I have already quoted, the meaning of this wise remark no doubt is, that even if adherence to the Constitutional Union of the States should involve some sacrifices of interest or feeling, they are incomparably less than those which will result from separation. All the John Browns that would spring up in a century of continued Union, would not cost the South a tithe of the sufferings she has inflicted upon herself in six months, since her batteries opened on Fort Sumter.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF does the Russian Minister in this country no more than justice in alluding to "the personal influence in Washington," and which unquestionably comes in aid of "the consideration which belongs to his character, as the representative of a sovereign animated by the most friendly sentiments toward the American Union. The *corps diplomatique* at Washington was probably never more respectable than at the present moment, and certainly no member of it has better known than Mr. DE STOECKEL how to reconcile that fidelity to his own Government, which is the first duty of a Foreign Minister, with respectful and kindly relations with the Government to which he is accredited, and cordial sympathies with the people of the United States.

It would be difficult to overstate the just influence which will be exerted by the letter of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF over the public opinion of Europe. From one of the highest points of observation in the civilized world, he has spoken on behalf of one of its leading Powers, words of wisdom and truth, which will be heard and respected alike throughout Europe and America.

BOSTON, 20th September, 1861.

An English View of the Rebellion.

From the London Times.

Civil war resembles in one respect dearth, pestilence, and the other plagues with which Providence visits mandind: it is peculiar to no form of government, and indigenous to no species of institution. If Republican Rome had her SYLLA and MARIUS, her CÆSAR and POMPEY, Imperial Rome cohld show her OTHO and VITELLIUS in the days of her vigor, and Greece her Thirty Tyrants in those of her decline. Between the wars of the League and of the Fronde a century of civil discord rolled over France, and from the second EDWARD to the second GEORGE England bled at every pore from civil strife. Germany had her Thirty Years' War, and Spain her War of Succession and Carlist rebellion. *It certainly, therefore, does not become the Powers of Europe to fasten upon the existence of civil war in America as a proof of any extraordinary vice in her institutions or a popular stigma on democratic goverment.*

We cannot wonder that our American correspondent should evince a just susceptibility on such a subject, and seek to vindicate his countrymen from aspersions which he has no difficulty in showing to be unjust. The causes of civil war are as various as the causes which induce mankind to hate each other. Anything that induces this feeling in those who have the government of a State is a sufficient cause for civil war. Monarchs may hate each other—so may Aristocracies, so may Democracies; and, when motives are sufficiently to rouse the governing body to action, war ensues. This is, as we have said, a disease not more of one form of government than another. We, therefore, entirely admit that it *would be the height of injustice to trace the present state of things in America merely to the existence of Democracy.* We must also agree with our correspondent that there is no evidence to show that the war has been forced upon the educated classes of the North by the power of the mob. As far as we are able to judge from the facts before us we should say that we have no evidence of the kind, and that the wealthy classes appear to have been quite as eager to embark in the contest, for which they will have heavily to pay, as the mobs of the great towns, who will have to pay next to nothing. It is, indeed, surprising to find that those who before the war were most strenuous in urging concession and compromise, are strong in supporting the Administration, whose policy is identified with the most vigorous prosecution of hostilities. How the same persons were a few years ago in favor of compromise and concession, and are now in favor of war and conquest, is not very easy to understand. For ourselves, we know but two explanations of the phenomenon—one that these persons are convinced by the conduct of the South that no compromise, at least no compromise which leaves the Union entire, is possible; the other that, with the habitual deference for the opinion of the majority which characterizes American can politicians, they have suppressed their opinions in favor of peace as soon as war became inevitable, believing that they had no choice between going all extremes with the North or the South, and determining that, upon the whole, the success of the former was preferable to the success of the latter. We are far from arraigning America for not possessing an aristocracy like that of England, nor or we prepared to say that the best educated of her citizens do right in indulging that spirit of political pessimism which keeps them aloof from public affairs, and we are disposed to agree with our correspondent that *the proximate cause of the civil war was the unwillingness of the faction of Southern statesmen, defeated in the election for President, to surrender that power of which they had so long held the monopoly.*

There still remains another question, to which the observations we have cited furnish no answer. *Why did the North accept the challenge given to it by the South?* It is very remarkable that in America only two alternatives seem to have been contemplated as possible,—the absolute conquest of the South, and its reduction by force within the bounds of the Union; or a compromise founded on mutual concession which should bring back the South once more into the Federation. While these have been the only two views that have found much favor among the public men of the North, the opinion of ninety-nine out of every hundred intelligent men in England has been distinctly against them both. Here we have no faith in any compromise, no wish to see two-thirds of the Confederacy trampling the other third in the dust. The almost unanimous opinion of England is that the only possible termination of the conflict which would have the least chance of healing the wounds of civil discord would be a separation on fair and reasonable terms. We cannot help thinking that after the extremity to which matters have gone any attempt at compromise could at best merely create a hollow truce, to be broken as soon as either party felt themselves strong enough to break it, and sure to be followed, at no long time, by a war carried on with more violence and inveteracy, a greater effusion of blood, and a more ruinous waste of treasure even than we now see. We believe further that an absolute conquest of the South by the North, which could only be effected after a long series of bloody battles, and after the dispersion or extermination of those vast forces which the South has accumulated for her defence, would only place the Confederacy in greater difficulties than ever. A King reconquering his subjects may immediately enter anew upon the exercise of that Royal prerogative against which they have rebelled, but in America the question is not of a victorious King, but of the majority of a Confederacy, conquering the minority, and forcing them back against their will into the league from which they have seceded. What is to be done with these rebel States? The President stands on the Constitution, and by that Constitution they have a voice in the Councils of the Federation, and also the power of governing themselves in those things which do not belong to Congress. Will the Constitution be respected? And if so, how is government to be carried on with a fourth or third of the members of both Houses, not only opposed to the Administration, but to that form of Government of which it is the origin? The Athenian democracy, in the case of a victory over a revolted confederate, would have simplified matters by turning out the aristocratic party and placing the whole power in the hands of a democracy. But America stands on her Constitution. She does nothing except the first alternative, and to take to her bosom the very men who have deluged her peaceful provinces with blood, and would be ready on the first opportunity to recommence the war of secession. It is here that we see the real cause of the American difficulty. *The first offence undoubtedly came from the South*, but that could not have caused the civil war without the leading men of the North, who suffered themselves to be let away by the *ignis fatuus* of restoring a Confederacy that could only exist by the good will of all its members. *It would have been much better could the Southern States, which had been so long content to enjoy all the benefits of the Constitution, have submitted to it when the decision of the people was unfavorable.* They would not do this, and so are undoubtedly the original cause of the war; but that war would never have taken place if the North, instead of insisting on forcing the Union upon some twelve or thirteen States no longer united with them infeeling, had recognized the truth that Governments exist solely for the good of their citizens, and that it was better to break up the Confederacy into two parts, than to create a nominal unity by constructing a sham Confederation out of the conquerors and the conquered

THE FUTURE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—Those who have an interest in the conjugal fate of the Prince of Wales will be pleased to know that the Princess ANNA of Denmark, one of the ladies spoken of as his destined bride, is just 15, very fair, with a most brilliant complexion, and lovely fair hair, clustering in thick curls about her neck and shoulders. Her Royal Highness has been most carefully brought up, and is possessed of a most splendid musical talent, cultivated to its utmost extent by the first masters in Europe. Altogether, she is considered one of the most accomplished princesses in Europe; and her portrait, in white muslin, with blue ribbons, and a single rosebud in her golden hair, long formed one of the greatest attractions of GIROUX's exhibitions at the Boulevards. The Princess of Hesse Darmstadt is not so well known, but is described as being fair and comely, with chestnut hair, and is not only the beauty of the familiy, but is remarkable for great sweetness and amiability of disposition, and is also slightly "blue." The Grand Ducal Palace, at which the Princess ALICE is to reside, bears the reputation of "a little paradise on earth," because of its undisturbed harmony.—*Exchange.*

*Exchange.

*A complete view of the enlightened policy of the Emperor ALEXANDER II. for the emancipation of the serfs in Russia, and of the various steps taken by him to effect that end, down to the year 1859, may be found in a valuable work, entitled "*Etudes sur la question de l'Abolition du Servage en Russie par un Contemporain*," for a copy of which I am indebted to the Baron D'OSTEN-SACKEN, the very intelligent Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 14, 1861.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	94	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	95	
3,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	88	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	83¼	
15,000	do	83¾	
10,000	do	83¾	
2,000	Treas. 12 ℔ c.N..	100¾	
6,080	Treas. 6 ℔ c. 2 yr.	99⅞	
5,000	Ohio State 6s,'60..	90	
2,000	Ill. Cou. bds. '62.	83	
2,000	Ill. Cou. bds. '76.	83	
3,000	Mich. State 6s,'78.	83	
2,000	Mich. 7s, war loan	88	
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¾	
4,000	Georgia State 6s.	66	
1,000	N. Car. State 6s..	60¾	
1,000	do	60¾	
5,000	Mo. State 6s.....	44½	
25,000	do	44½	
32,000	do	44¾	
36,000	do	44¾	
5,000	do s10	44⅞	
5,000	do b60	45	
2,000	Missouri 6s. Interest to H. & St. J. R..	48	
9,000	do	48¾	
2,000	La. State 6s.....	57	
5,000	Cal. State 7s.....	82¼	
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	92	
2,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs..	74	
1,000	do	75	
1,000	Erie R. 6th M. Bs.	68	
1,000	Hud. 1st M. L. Fs.	104	
3,000	Mich. So. Sg. F. B.	80	
2,000	Pacific R. 7s, g'd by the State, of No.	39	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. B....	89¾	
1,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B	81	
2,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M	40	
1,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B	76	
90	Union Bank.....	88	
10	Bank of Commerce	94	
74	Exchange Bank...	84½	
5	Hanover Bank....	71	
27	Continental Bank..	70	
50	Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	6¾	
30	Pacific Mail S. Co..	95	
50	do	93⅞	
50	do	93¾	
170	do	94	
25	do	94⅜	
50	do s10	94⅜	
50	do b30	94⅜	
50	do b30	94⅝	
100	do s60	94	
50	do	94⅜	
50	Mil. & Pr. D. Ch.R.	18¾	
100	do	18¾	
1,673	N. Y. Cen. R.....	79	
5	do	78⅞	
100	do	79⅛	
100	do s10	79	
50	do b10	79⅛	
1,011	Erie Railroad.....	32⅝	
100	do	32⅝	
260	do	32¾	
350	do	32⅞	
50	do s30	32¾	
200	do b30	33	
200	Erie Railway Pref.	48⅜	
200	Hudson River R....	37½	
20	do	37⅝	
100	do s10	37¾	
10	Little Miami R....	74½	
600	Harlem Railroad....	12½	
10	do	12¾	
100	do	12⅝	
75	Harlem R. Pref....	29⅞	
550	do	30	
200	Reading Railroad..	36¾	
50	do	36⅞	
100	do	36⅝	
25	Mich. Central R....	48¾	
235	do	49	
150	do	49⅛	
100	do s30	49	
50	do s60	49	
300	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	19⅜	
250	do	19⅝	
900	do	19¾	
370	M. So. & N. Ind. G.S.	40¾	
150	do	40¾	
30	do	40⅞	
10	Panama Railroad..	118	
200	Ill. Cen. R. scrip..	67	
300	do	67⅜	
100	do s10	67⅝	
100	do	67⅞	
100	do b10	67⅝	
10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	99	
180	Gal. & Chic. R....	71	
10	do	71¾	
1,370	Clev. & Tol. R....	38	
850	do	38⅛	
600	do	38¾	
500	do s10	38⅞	
50	Chic. & R. I'd R....	49¾	
380	do	50	
200	do	50¼	
50	do s10	50¼	
50	do	50¾	
100	Chic., B. & Q. R..	65	
271	do	65¾	
210	do	65⅞	

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	95¾	
15,000	do	95¾	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95	
3,000	Virginia St. 6s..	47½	
2,000	Missouri St. 6s...	44⅛	
7,000	do	44¾	
5,000	do	44⅞	
2,000	Missouri 6s, Is. to H. & St. J. R....	48¾	
100	Merchants' Bank...	90	
5	Park Bank.....	95	
300	Erie Railway.....	32½	
100	do s30	32⅝	
50	do s60	32¾	
50	Hudson River R....	37¾	
100	do	37½	
150	Harlem Railroad...	12¾	
300	do	12⅞	
100	do	12⅝	
100	do b30	12¾	
100	do b30	13	
19	Pacific Mail S. Co..	94½	
20	Harlem R. Pref....	30½	
300	do	31	
225	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	68	
50	do b30	68½	
50	Gal. & Chic. R....	71	
300	Mich. Cen. R.....	49¾	
350	do	50	
100	do s15	33	
100	do s30	49⅝	
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	19½	
400	do b60	19⅝	
25	do	19¾	
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	40⅜	
100	Clev. & Toledo R..	38¼	
300	do	38⅜	
300	do	38⅝	
50	do	39	
100	Chic. & R. I'd R....	50	
50	do s10	50¼	
50	do	50¾	
100	Chic., B. & Q. R..	65	
271	do	65¾	
210	do	65⅞	

MONDAY, Oct. 14—P. M.

The rapid appreciation of the United States Funded 6 ℔ Cent. Stock of 1881 to the neighborhood of par, renders it important to the public to watch the influence of this advance upon the present privilege of subscribing at par to the 7.30 Treasury Bonds of 1864, which have the convertible option of the 6 ℔ Cents of 1881. This privilege is now open to the public, not in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, *but by the sufferance of the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, who may, on a day's notice, close the popular subscription*, taking the remainder of the entire Loan to their account, with a view to the resale of the 7.30 ℔ cent. Bonds, at a profit on their conversion into the 20 ℔ cent. 6 ℔ cent. stock, which, being already near the par value, while the war is going on, promises to attain a handsome premium on the first signs of peace, or the first news of any brilliant or decided success in the field. The subscriptions and payments in this City, to-day, on the 7.30 ℔ cents. are the heaviest of any day since the popular negotiation was opened, and all exclusive of the Banks, viz.:

At Sub-Treasury, new subscriptions	$508,000
At Sub-Treasury, country agencies	667,000
At City agencies	500,000
Total for the day	$1,675,000

The closing bid for the United States 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, coupon stock, is 96 ℔ cent.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 5:

Increase in Loans	$7,773,426
Increase in Specie	1,329,705
Decrease in Circulation	150,966
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	8,580,928

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 12, 1860.	Oct. 12, 1861.	Oct. 5, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	122,307,138	156,318,914	148,545,488
Specie	20,273,708	41,139,606	39,809,901
Circulation	9,337,283	8,733,090	8,884,056
Gross Deposits	100,753,185	148,185,379	139,055,445
Exchanged	25,930,584	18,990,892	18,447,896
Undrawn	74,882,601	129,188,487	120,607,549
In Sub-Treasury	4,496,881	10,802,803	10,629,098

The Bank return, like that of last week, is increased on the Loan and on the Deposit lines by the Government account, second installment of 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds. The full effect of that negotiation is now seen on both lines, and the maximum of each is no doubt attained for the present. By the 1st or middle of December, another installment of $50,000,000 of the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan will probably be placed by the Banks of the three cities to the credit of the Government, of which $35,000,000 will go with the New-York statement. Until then, the present Loan column will show a weekly decrease, as the previous advances to the Treasury are reimbursed by the proceeds of the popular subscriptions now going forward. The Specie increase on the present return is fully as much as anticipated. Another million is added to the stock of Bullion in the City, to-day, from California.

The leading drawers of Exchange on London for the Boston mail are asking an advance on the last quotation to-day, but thus far no important business is accomplished. The range of Bank and Banker's bills is 107⅞@107¾ and Merchant bills 106@107 ℔ cent. On Paris f5. 36¼@ f5. 33¾ to the dollar. The rates of Foreign Exchange as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, for steamer *Niagara*, leaving Boston Tuesday, Oct. 15, are as follows, Mails close in New-York at 5½ P. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107¾ ℔ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108¼ ℔ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ℔ dollar	5f. 33¾c.
Paris—3 days sight, ℔ dollar	5f. 28¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℔ guilder	40¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℔ marc banco.	35¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℔ florin	40¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sigiht, ℔ rix dollar	77¾c.

In Money rates there is no change from Saturday. There is good employment, at call, with the Stock Brokers, at 6 ℔ cent. Discounts are steady at 6@7 ℔ cent.

There was an additional rise on Saturday's buoyant market of 1¼@2 ℔ cent. on the Stock Exchange to-day, with a very large business done at the Board and on the Street. The spirited demand for the National Funded Stocks, coupled with the large subscriptions now being made to the 7.30 ℔ cent. three-year Treasury Bonds, gave a confident tone to the general market, and the speculative Railway Shares are advancing rapidly, with less disposition than last week on the part of sellers on time to avail of the rise to put out fresh contracts. There is, nevertheless, considerable realizing by parties who supplied themselves with Stocks at lower prices, but, as usual on a market like the present, a number of them come again at higher figures for a second turn of profits. Thus the sellers of last week of Cleveland and Toledo at 33@35, who had bought freely at 29½@30, are buyers again to-day at 38@38¼ per cent., and so on through such Stocks as New-York Central, Erie, Rock Island, Michigan Southern, &c. Among the State Stocks, Missouris are now the principal object of steady speculation, the strict non-intercourse with the States in rebellion having cut off the demand from that quarter. A few orders from abroad for Virginias, and a few local orders for North Carolinas and Georgias, both of which States continue to pay their coupons at home in currency, without respect to the residence of holders, cause prices to be fairly maintained against the supplies by Auction for account of the Illinois Bank Department. The National Stocks rose to 95@95½ for the registered 6 ℔ cents of 1881, and 95½@96 ℔ cent. for the Coupon 6 ℔ cent. Bonds of the same year—into which the new 7.30 ℔ cents are convertible at any time within three years—and 84¼ at the close of the day for the 5 ℔ cents of 1874.

Late in the afternoon the market was under a continued strong demand, and the following figures quoted at the very close at 5 o'clock, to which hour the Street dealings were kept up:

Central	79¾	Illinois Central	68¾
Erie	33¼	Harlem Preferred	32
Toledo	38⅞	Hudson	37½
Rock Island	52¾	Panama	118½
Galena	71¾	Pacific	94½
Mich. Guaranteed	40¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	96
Mich. Southern	19¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	84½
Mich. Central	50¼	Missouris	45¾

The following sales of State Stocks were made by Mr. MULLER for account of the Illinois Bank Department:

5,000 Virginia 6's, 1886	47¼
13,000 Virginia 6's, 1887	47¼@47¾
16,000 Virginia 6's, 1888, 1861, 1892	47¾
3,000 Tennessee 6's, 1892	42½
28,000 Tennessee 6's, 1898	42¾
4,000 North Carolina 6's, 1865	60¾
9,000 North Carolina 6's, 1877, 1885, 1886, 1887	60¾
18,000 North Carolina 6's, 1887, 1889, 1890	60¾
5,500 Georgia 6's, 1880	66
14,000 Missouri 6's, 1875	48¾

The Bank of Montreal has established a regular Banking and Exchange agency in Chicago, under charge of Mr. E. W. WILLARD, whose card will be found in our advertising columns. The New-York agency, it will be seen, also give notice that a direct correspondence with Chicago is now opened, for account of the Bank, between that point and this.

The Railway mortgages sympathize pretty strongly with the rapid advance in Shares. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Central 6s	92	Mich. So. firsts 7 ℔ c...	83½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	88	Mich. S. seconds 7 ℔ c...	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100½	M. So assm'd bs	56
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅝	Nor. Indiana firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con	100	Mich. So. & N. S. F. 7 p.c.	80¾
Erie firsts '68	103½	Pac. R. 7 ℔ c. gd. by Mo	79
Erie seconds, '79	97	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	89½
Erie thirds, '83	85¾	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	60
Erie fourths, '80	75	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 p. c. '70	23
Erie fifths, '88	65	L. C. & M. L., G. B.	11½
Hudson firsts, '69	104	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	84
Hudson seconds 8 p. c., '85	96	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d sc.	40
Hudson thirds, '75	82	Chi. & N. W. seconds	12
Hudson ch'vrt, '67	71	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Harlem firsts, '69-73	97	Galena & Chi. firsts	96¾
Harlem seconds, '64	80	Chic. & R'k Is. firsts	94
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wabash firsts	71
Reading Bonds, '86	80	L. E. & Wabash seconds	28
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c., 69-72	89	Lack. & West. Bonds	92
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ℔ c. '82, 97		Clev. & Tol. firsts S. F.	75½
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1s	92½		

The sales of lands by the Illinois Central Railroad for September were $95,719 87.

Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1861	78,229 86	for $1,192,553 95
Sold previously (net sales)	1,260,273 46	for 16,147,983 91
Total	1,338,503 32	$17,340,537 86

The traffic department for September was:

Receipts from passengers	$55,075 75
Receipts from freight	172,602 00
Receipts from mails	6,358 33
Receipts from rent of road	5,236 76
Receipts from other sources	3,823 86
Total receipts in month of Sept., 1861	$243,096 70
Total receipts in month of Sept.,

Steamer to Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office this day (Tuesday) afternoon, at half o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

For Mails close at ..... 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at ..... 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 12 M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, close at the New-York Post-office at 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. daily.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed in season to reach the proper terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of carious teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, are to go through the agency of the *new chemical Chloroform*, administered by DR. WALTZ & CO., 363 Broadway. First-class dental operations on the most reasonable terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard, and others.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced and successful teacher, a position in a family or school; will take board as partial compensation; will prepare boys for recitation in school, or take entire charge and fit them for college; thorough instruction in the common and higher English branches, and in Latin and Greek; will give private lessons to young gentlemen or ladies; best City reference given as to character and capacity. Address TUTOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN who has been long with him a few pupils, a situation as teacher of the classics and belles lettres. Has had eight years of experience in responsible positions; would prefer a City school, or a tutorship in a private family. References—President of Columbia College and others. Address R., No. 128 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPEdienced teacher, desires an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable reference given. Address M. T., Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer wishes to give instruction in the English branches, composition and rudiments of Latin, to private pupils. Terms moderate, and best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a lady accustomed to teaching, an opportunity to give lessons in music and rudiments of French, and assist in English if required, two or three hours daily, in a school or family, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address TEACHER, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—AN English lady wishes to form an engagement in a family or school, or as visiting governess; she teaches English, French and music, and can give the best references. Address E. C., No. 33 West 22d-st., New-York.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AS GOVERNESS by a private family in the neighborhood of the City a young German lady, to teach children the English branches, also French and music. A perfect knowledge of the language, and a high standard in music are indispensable, and none need apply who do not confidently possess these qualifications. Address Box No 1,166 Post-office, stating where an interview may be had

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had several years' experience in the most respectable families, both in this country and in Europe, desires a situation as governess to children under fourteen years of age, or as companion to a lady; would have no objection to travel in either capacity; satisfactory reference can be given. Address S. F. S., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY residing less than twenty miles from the City, a young lady as governess or teaching companion, to instruct in English and French, and who can sing. A communicant of the Episcopal Church preferred. Address F., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as teacher in a family or school; would have no objection to teaching the children of two families together. Highest reference can be given. Address Miss S. N. MERTON, Madison-square Post-office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young lady, as governess; is accustomed to teach English, French, music and embroidering; terms moderate. Apply at, or address, for one week, No. 61 Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts., Brooklyn.

AS VISITING TUTOR.—A COLLEGE GRADuate, of experience in teaching, desires an engagement as visiting tutor in a family or a private school; not more than one or two hours per day given. Subjects—Common School studies, Latin, Greek, History, or English literature (lessons or lectures.) The most unexceptionable references. Address Box No. 4698 N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF KILLARNEY COLlege, and subsequently of a French university, after fourteen years' study and six years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in City or country, as teacher of Greek, Latin, English branches, elementary mathematics and commercial sciences, or a professorship of logic, ethics, metaphysics, anthropology, chemistry, experimental philosophy, botany and mineralogy. Superior references and testimonials of scholastic ability will be furnished. Address E. F. M., No. 161 East 29th-st.

A YOUNG LADY (AN EPISCOPALIAN) WHO has had several years' experience, desires an engagement in a family or school; she refers to some of the first families in this City, where she has taught; will instruct either young or advanced pupils in the English branches, music, French, drawing, painting, and ornamental needlework if desired. Terms very moderate. Call or address for three days TEACHER, No. 247 Washington-st., corner of Johnson, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, WITH EXperience in teaching the English branches, with the rudiments of music, is desirous of procuring a situation in a young ladies' seminary; salary no object for the first year; the best of reference given as to character and ability. Address V. H., Harlem, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PUPILS, OR A SITuation in some family or institution, for one or two hours a day, by a successful teacher—a graduate of a New-England College. For recommendations, or other particulars, address E. H., Union Theological Seminary.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS THE BEST recommendations from this country, wishes to take the charge of the education of one or two children in a gentleman's family; she speaks French fluently, as acquired in Paris, teaches drawing, music, and the English branches. Address No. 194 East Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSBY-ST. GYMNASIUM,
Near Bleecker-st., only one minute's walk from Broadway, having been refitted, is now open for the season; classes are being formed; particular attention paid to gentlemen desiring separate instruction. Terms, $12 for twelve months; $8 for six; $5 for three months.
EDWIN ALLAIRE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—A VERY CONVENIENT SIZED fire burglar proof vault, with Yale's patent lock attached, the outside door being made of chilled iron. Also, a small but heavy chilled iron safe with Yale's patent lock attached. These would be very desirable to any one having valuables that they may wish to have kept out of danger. Apply for particulars and price, of CHARLES L. FROST, Office of the Artizan's Bank, No. 117 Nassau-st.

TO LITERARY SOCIETIES EAST, NORTH AND WEST—The undersigned is now ready to enter into engagements with Literary Societies for the delivery of his dramatic entertainments, consisting of recitations of entire plays from memory, during the ensuing season. The undersigned will also continue to recite at private houses after the manner initiated last Winter. Apply to L. F. TASISTRO, No. 51 East 25th-st., or 52 John-st.

A FINE ENGLISH SALMON, WEIGHING thirty pounds, for dinner to-day, with English soles, leg of English mutton and currant jelly. For sale: English salmon, soles, mutton, hams, cheese, kippered herring, Scotch oatmeal, ginger wine, &c.; Dunlop's Ale in fine condition; oysters in every style. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

PAINTING.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsomining, distempering or fresco work done, can have it executed, at half the usual price, by an experienced workman out of employment. Orders promptly attended to, addressing J. D., No. 128 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAK MAKing at No. 1 Laight-st., together with family sewing at No. 6 Morton-st.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASS.—MR. CHAS. ROUAUD'S Class at Mrs. STEERS' Boarding School, No. 56 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., will commence the 28th of October. Days—TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had as above, or at No. 149 East 16th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
AND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 162 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

N.

ersons are attempting to

nsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 26, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 51 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 42 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI—TEACHER OF FRENCH, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Latin, has the honor to announce to his pupils, friends, and the public generally, that he continues to give instruction in the above languages in colleges, schools, seminaries, and in private families, and in particular private lessons and classes of young ladies and gentlemen. In New-York at Mrs. STEER's school for young ladies, at No. 54 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., and in Brooklyn, at his residence, No. 208 Henry-st., near Atlantic. Signor MAGRI has a new method by which the progress in pronunciation and spelling is greatly facilitated.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Ct., will commence its next session THURSDAY, Oct. 31. It is intended to furnish the lads gathered here with a home and home influences. Constant efforts will be made to improve their habits and manners, as well as to advance them in their studies. The modern languages, music and drawing, will be taught to those desiring it. For circulars and further particulars, apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, office of the *N. Y. Observer*, A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 119 Pearl-st., N. Y., or address the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 690 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English Education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, a the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept 23. Circulars at the bookstores

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE into his family a few boys, to educate for business or college. They will enjoy the comforts of home, with the best personal instruction and care. For circulars and information inquire of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Ross, No. 68 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Boys fitted for college or business. French is the language of the house. For circulars containing references and full particulars, apply to Fijux Hotel, No. 10 Waverley-place, or to the Principal, JULES ROUSSEL, A. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. A class of Oil Painting and Grecian Art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the Primary Department.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDford, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. RALSTON) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the Institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies' or gentlemen's riding.

A PLEASANT HOME, GOOD EDUCATION and motherly care may be obtained for three or four children, at a low price; location very healthy; access cheap and easy. Inquire of Mr. BALL, No. 481 Broadway, in music-store, or No. 67 East 29th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 29th-st Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 263, Post-office, New-York.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY WISHES TO exchange French lessons for singing lessons. Good references given and required. Address FRENCH, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

C. H. RIVERS' NEW ACADEMY, NO. 33 Schermerhorn, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn—all the fashionable dances are taught in one course of lessons. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX. No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS,
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
6-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-Known
VICTORY MILLS
SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store
A Large and Choice Stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
of every description,
all of which will be offered
at the Lowest market rates.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
Two Thousand Pairs of Superior
LACE CURTAINS,
from $2 50 to $5 per pair.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLIN
and
VESTIBULE LACES,
Very Cheap.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering large
Lines of
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS
of every description,
Also,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND QUILTS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RICH FALL DRESS SILKS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT PARIS STYLES.
ALSO,
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FROM AUCTION—AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
ALL THE LATEST
PARIS AND LONDON STYLES,
NOW READY, AT RETAIL!
AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

FRENCH MERINOS, IRISH POPLINS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
PARIS PRINTED DELAINES, REPS, WOOLEN PLAIDS,
And several large Invoices of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION
AT RETAIL, VERY CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.
Have now reopened their store for the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
IN LIQUIDATION OF THEIR ESTATE.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
Have been made in the prices of the ENTIRE STOCK, which must be disposed of this season.
GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered in
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
MOURNING,
&c., &c.
All to be positively sold by December 1, next, and presenting perhaps the greatest opportunity to buy cheap goods ever offered in this City.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have bought largely at auction, and can offer most desirable goods in
SILKS, OF VARIOUS NEW STYLES,
MERINOS, and PRINTED MERINOS,
VELOUR OTTOMANS, PLAIN and BROCHE,
PRINTED REPS, in great variety,
PRINTED DE LAINES, all WOOL, and COTTON and WOOL
WOOL PLAIDS, REALLY CHOICE, in various widths.
ALSO,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS, FOR FALL and WINTER,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail our immense stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.
AT No. 375 BROADWAY.

THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
HAVE NOW ON HAND,
AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, CLOTH, BEAVER, GROS DE INDES, and all other leading fabrics,
Which will be offered at prices to suit the times.

MACY'S WAR SALE
OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, &c.,
Will continue through this week.
BEST KID GLOVES, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED BY
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
Are now ready for the inspection of customers.
THREAD VEILS, $2 to $5. JACONET SETS.
THREAD SHAWLS, $50 to $100. EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

DRY GOODS.

UNITED STATES
CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 204 and 206 Canal-st.
WILL OPEN, ON TUESDAY, 15TH INST., with an entirely new and elegant assortment of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
recently selected by Mr. W. BUCHANAN MCKENZIE, IN THE PARIS AND LONDON MARKETS,
Comprising all of the latest novelties.
GEO. CAREY.

CEVATION WOOL VESTINGS.
The latest Paris novelties, just received, in
WHITE MODE COLOR,
MAGENTA MIXTURES
AND PLAIDED,
VERY STYLISH.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors, No. 57 Walker-st.

TO THE LADIES.—I HAVE JUST OPENED a large and complete assortment of ladies' merino under vests and drawers, misses' merino vests and drawers, boys' merino shirts and drawers; gloves, gauntlets, hose, half hose, mufflers, skating mitts and cuffs. Also, ladies' and misses' Balmoral hose—a new thing.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway.

MILITARY.

A GREAT VICTORY WAS OBTAINED
YESTERDAY,
At No. 126 6th-av.,
In the
MILLINERY BUSINESS.
Five Thousand Visitors bought
And carried off
3,000 BONNETS,
AT HALF THE BROADWAY PRICES.
It is now a fixed fact that
BONNETS, CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
Can be had
FIFTY PER CENT. CHEAPER
At the above Establishment,
and equally as good in style, if not better, than any store in Broadway can afford to sell, owing to the large rents. Flowers in profusion, at the same rate.
A call will oblige the manager.
J. HIGGINS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY STONE FRONT house No. 99 2d-place, near Carroll-park; is handsomely papered, and has chandeliers, gas, range, bath, Lakewood water, &c.; neighborhood good and healthy. Apply at No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.
H. STEVENSON.

TO LET.—A WELL-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY brown stone, English-basement house to let, to a responsible party; it is in good order, having been painted and cleaned throughout. Apply at No. 37 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 to 1 o'clock, daily.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, (near Clinton-av.,) convenient to Fulton ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Rent low. Apply at No. 115 Joralemon-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house No. 65 Hammond st., newly painted and in complete order. To a private family, it will be rented low. Apply at No. 86 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A. BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 9TH-ST., between 5th-av. and University-place; the house is handsomely and comfortably furnished, and has been lived in by none but the present owner. To a desirable tenant, the terms will be moderate. For further particulars, inquire of F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st., N. Y.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COTTAGE HOUSE, pleasantly located. The owner a widow lady, and two daughters; will take board in payment of rent, or the house and furniture will be let at a low rent, until May 1 next. Apply at No. 319 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Bond sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 East 28th-st., to a private family only—12 rooms with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NO. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address W. H. LE ROY, 45 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 72 EAST 14th-st., to a strictly private family.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN WASHington Valley, one mile from the Newmarket depôt, New-Jersey, containing 115 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well wooded and watered, with elegant dooryard, grounds, &c. The house and out-buildings complete. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

FARM WANTED—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, 12 to 20 miles from New-York, near a railroad depôt; about 60 acres of good land; house, barn and outbuildings must be in good order; possession given about April; wanted for some years. Address, with full particulars, H. Y. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office, for one week.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—THE SUBscriber would like to exchange his house and two lots of ground, situated on one of the avenues in Brooklyn, and within eight minutes' walk of the Fulton-av. cars, with or without the furniture, which is handsome, being a very desirable residence for a small, genteel family, and the prettiest place for its size in Brooklyn, for a good house with from two to five acres of land on the Hudson, or within view of some river, (not in Jersey,) worth from $4,000 to $5,000. Must be within 1½ hours of the City, and not more than 1½ miles from depôt or landing. Address M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE MODERN-BUILT first-class three-story brick house in Jersey City, with all the modern improvements, in exchange for a residence in Orange, N. J., with from one to three acres of cultivated land, accessible to the depôt. The house must be modern and of good size. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., or No. 49 Maine-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Madison-av. and 38th-st

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

WINTER GARDEN—NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE—ORION CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No new movement, either of the National or the rebel army, is reported from Washington, and there is no explanation of the cause of the appearance of a large rebel force on Saturday and Sunday, threatening our lines above the Chain Bridge, near Prospect Hill. The rebels seem indisposed to make a trial of strength on a fair field, although they have been repeatedly invited to it; and there is at present little prospect that a battle of any magnitude will take place for some time to come, as no advance movement of the National army seems likely to be made immediately. Meantime our outposts on the left of the line have been extended to the mouth of Little Hunting Creek, six miles below Alexandria, and important defensive works are being constructed there, which will complete the line of fortifications on the Virginia side of the Potomac, from that point to the Chain Bridge above. It is considered doubtful whether any considerable rebel force is collected at any point in that vicinity, as scouting parties have penetrated further each day to the South and Southwest of Alexandria, without discovering more than an occasional picket. There was some skirmishing yesterday afternoon along the right our lines, but not much damage was done.

No change has taken place in the general condition of affairs on the Upper Potomac, and there seems to be no further indications of any intention to cross the Potomac. A general court-martial for Gen. BANKS' Division is now holding daily sessions at Darnestown.

Secretary CAMERON has concluded his visit to the seat of war in Missouri, and is now reported to be on his return to Washington. He spent Saturday night in Jefferson City; arrived in Tipton, Gen. FREMONT's headquarters, on Sunday morning; rode over to Syracuse in company with Gen. FREMONT in the forenoon, and reviewed Gen. MCKINSTRY's division, making a speech at the close; went to Tipton again, where he reviewed Gen. ASBOTH's division, and returned by special train to St. LOUIS. Secretary CAMERON is supposed during this brief visit to have satisfied himself that the affairs in Gen. FREMONT'S Department are in a highly satisfactory condition,—at least it is so stated in our dispatch. Gen. FREMONT is reported to be on the eve of moving, but is greatly embarrassed by want of transportation. Late intelligence from PRICE'S army represent it to be much dissatisfied and demoralized. It was stated to be a short distance south of Johnstown, in Bates County, moving southward.

A Louisville dispatch states that the rebels, on Sunday morning, destroyed the iron bridge over Green River, at Mumfordsville, Ky., by blowing it up.

Through a person who has recently left Norfolk, Va., under a flag of truce, and come North, we have received reliable information relative to the condition of affairs and the state of public feeling in that portion of Virginia immediately contiguous to Fortress Monroe. There is an unmistakable Union feeling in Norfolk, which even the presence of martial-law cannot subdue. A feeling of insecurity prevails among the secession portions of the community, growing out of the proximity of the National fleet and army, which is frequently increased almost to a panic by reports that the place is to be immediately attacked. Provisions were attaining enormous prices, on account of their growing scarcity. Coffee had advanced to sixty cents per pound. The blockade has been found much more effectual than was at first considered possible, and the people are chafing under it to such an extent that it is feared Virginia will rebel against the occupation of her territory by the Confederate troops, on account of the scarcity produced by them.

We publish this morning a synopsis of the contents of Richmond papers of the 10th and 11th inst., which will be found interesting. It will be seen that a brisk quarrel, growing out of the conduct of the rebel campaign in Western Virginia, was going on between FLOYD and WISE and their partisans. The *Enquirer* is unkind enough to say that WISE was never tainted with the suspicions of a crime like FLOYD. WISE, it is stated, has been sick ever since his return from the war, and was considered dangerously so on the 11th.

We receive in our California exchanges full confirmation of the report that the Government is organizing an expedition to proceed from California, overland, against the western part of Texas, to be under the command of Gen. SUMNER. The proposition was originally that troops should land at Guaymas, on the Gulf of California; but it is now understood that the point of debarcation has been changed to Mazatlan. In either case, the expedition would of course have to proceed across Mexican territory—permission having already been given by the Mexican Government. It is believed in California that this expedition is designed to move upon Texas simultaneously with one by way of the Gulf of Mexico, and that the rebels will thus be attacked on two sides. The Union men of Western Texas will thus once more have an opportunity to assert their rights.

The fuel party attacked by the rebels on Saturday, above Newport's News, was composed of members of the First Fire Zouaves, and commanded by Lieut. ZELLEN. Eleven of the Zouaves were taken prisoners. It is stated that ZELLEN is under arrest for cowardly behavior.

GENERAL NEWS.

The schooner *Howard*, Capt. CLARK, arrived here yesterday morning, from Key West, having left that port on the 30th ult. The *Howard* on the 15th ult. was run into by the United States frigate *Potomac*, and badly damaged. She put back for repairs. The United States steamer *Richmond* was off Fort Jefferson, to sail in a few hours. All well. The *Richmond* had been on a coral reef for thirty hours, but was got off after lightening. She received no damage. She had a pilot on board at the time.

The Ship *Great Republic*, (transport,) lying at PIERREPOINT'S Dock, Brooklyn, is taking on board nine hundred and fifty horses for the naval expedition.

The Conference Committee for the German Union League met last evening, and deputed a Committee of Seven to meet the other similar Committees of Union organizations at the Everett House, where judicial recommendations were made on informal ballot. The Union Legues of several Wards met, appointed delegates to the Consolidated League, and reaffirmed their determination to support candidates of all parties pledged to their views. We report them in another column.

The Union Conference Committee, last evening, indorsed Judge CLERKE for the Supreme Court, Judges HOFFMAN and WOODRUFF for the Superior Court, Judge BRADY for the Common Pleas, and HIRAM KETCHUM for the Marine Court. The Mozart County Convention did the same, excepting the substitution of Judge MAYNARD for Mr. KETCHUM.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, the Comptroller's report of the operations in his department since Sept. 30 was received, showing the receipts of the Department from Sept. 30 to Oct. 12 to have been $2,142,680 50; payments during the same time, $1,877,349 05; balance on hand Oct. 12, $831,302 18. The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting, and arranged many of the election polls. A report from the Board of Aldermen in favor of donating $30,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Association, for the erection of a building for the poor and orphans of that persuasion, caused considerable discussion, and was finally referred to the Finance Committee.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND yesterday allowed another *mandamus* against the Comptroller, compelling him to pay CHAS. W. BAKER a printing bill for $4,360.

There was another buoyant market yesterday, and a further advance made in prices of 1¼@2 ₩ cent., the list round. Government 6s, of 1881, closed 95⅞@96 ₩ cent.; New-York Central, 79⅜. A large business was done at both sessions of the Exchange and on the Street. Exchange on England is 107⅜@107¾ ₩ cent. The popular subscriptions to the new 7.30 ₩ cent. were the largest of any day since the negotiation was opened to the public.

The market was somewhat firmer yesterday for Flour, which was in good demand for export and home use. Wheat was rather less sought after, as buyers were reluctant to pay asking prices for desirable lots. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Corn, which advanced. Rio Coffee was in fair request. Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Cotton, Metals, Fish and Tallow were quiet. Linseed Oil, Common Resin and Whisky attracted more attention. Pork and Lard were freely purchased, the former at rising prices. The Freight market was not active.

Movement of Troops.

We see it announced that no more troops will be drawn to Washington from the Western States, and it is not unlikely that some portion of those now there may ere long be spared for effective service elsewhere. We are very glad of this; in the first place, because it will appease the rising uneasiness of the West at the apparently inordinate attention bestowed upon the Capital, and next, because it confirms the belief that the Commanding General is nearly ready for an effective movement in advance.

There has been some apprehension in the public mind that our army might be preparing to take up its Winter quarters in Washington. We think we may safely say that nothing in the world is more unlikely. We shall have movements enough at the proper time, and that will be whenever they can be made with a reasonably certain prospect of success. Nothing could be more disastrous to our cause than a second defeat; and Gen. MCCLELLAN would be held utterly inexcusable if he were to make a movement, under any pressure whatever, without having first prepared the means and conditions of complete success. In justice to him and to the country the magnitude of those preparations should be borne in mind. He has been compelled to reorganize and create the army of the Potomac within the very short space of three months;—and the extent to which he has accomplished that difficult and indispensable task bears the strongest possible testimony to the vigor, energy and practical skill which he has brought to the discharge of his duties.

Everything indicates that this preparatory stage is well-nigh completed,—and that within the next two or three weeks we shall see the army put to the work for which it has been created. What it will do,—where it will go,—when it will move,—and why it will not move sooner,—are all questions which an eager and anxious public will certainly ask,—but which they must have the sagacity to see cannot be answered without putting the whole enterprise in jeopardy. We must be content to let them be answered by events. We have no fear that the response will be delayed too long, or that when received, it will be less than satisfactory.

A NEEDLESS ALARM.—Our neighbors of the *Express* affect a great deal of alarm lest the rebels should receive aid and comfort from our announcement of the departure of the naval expedition for the Southern coast. It thinks they will be perfectly prepared to receive it. This is a good joke. Perhaps the *Express* will tell us *where* they will make their preparations. Our neighbor may not be aware that the Southern coast is a somewhat extended affair, and that the rebels must go elsewhere than to the New-York journals to learn whether this expedition is to land at Beaufort, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans or Galveston. If they choose to send a sufficient army to all these points, very well; they will thereby very considerably facilitate Gen. MCCLELLAN'S march to Richmond, by way of Manassas, or thereabouts. If they confine their efforts to any one of these points, they will be very likely to make a sad mistake. The Government has not the slightest objection to letting the rebels know that they will soon be called upon "at home." The *Express* can safely calm its fears. Our "disclosures" of what everybody in town has known are not likely to do anybody any harm.

Winter Quarters for the Rebels.

According to the latest reports from Richmond, the rebel population of that enterprising capital are earnestly discussing the subject of Winter quarters for the Confederate army. Free speech is allowed on this matter, and accordingly we find the greatest diversity of opinion prevailing. A part of the rebel disputants claim that Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York possess advantages superior to all other places for quartering BEAUREGARD'S army during the Winter. And there is much to sustain this view of the case. There are in the cities named, great numbers of well-constructed, warm and comfortable houses, both of brick and stone. And there is likewise a most ample supply of coal, bituminous and anthracite, well fitted for grates, stoves and ranges, whereby bodily comfort can be most fully secured, throughout the coldest term that "E. M." might have to chronicle. And there are, also, inexhaustible supplies of meat, flour and vegetables, sugar, salt and coffee, and whatever else rebel stomachs might crave, while vindicating secession and lording it over the Yankees. And to crown all, there are boots and shoes, hats, caps, blankets, and all manner of clothing, which Southern rebels never despise, however much they may despise the men who make them.

So much for the necessaries of life. They exist in the three cities in abundance, only waiting for BEAUREGARD'S army to come along and possess them. But there are luxuries here also, to give zest to the idle hours of rebel campaign life. After a dress parade of the rebel army on Broadway, and a wine and oyster dinner at the Astor and St. Nicholas on Christmas, what more fascinating *finale* to the day than an hour or two at the Opera, at Winter Garden, or the club rooms, or any other place of fashionable nocturnal resort in this gay but somewhat wicked City? There are many leaders of the rebel army of the Potomac who have enjoyed these Yankee divertisements in happy years bygone, and we are quite sure the memory thereof is kept green, and they would like to have them over again.

But there is a sterner faction of rebels at Richmond, who oppose the occupation of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, by their great army, the present Winter. These latter contend that Ohio is a more suitable State to Winter in. There are not so many comforts and luxuries in Ohio, but the climate is drier, and the soldiers would be far from suffering. Perhaps the strategic consideration enters in, that by occupying the State of Ohio, they would cut off our receipts of grain from the West, and thus stop our shipment of breadstuffs to Europe. This would pay us in part for our blockade of their cotton. But the leading consideration, no doubt, is that the virtue of the rebel army would be safer in the "rural districts" of Ohio than in the gay cities of the seaboard. And, indeed, this is a point to be guarded, for who could answer for the fidelity of a Teutonic sentinel who should have to stand guard alongside of LINDENMULLER'S "Garten." Or what "Bohemian" would be safe pacing the street in front of PHAFF'S? Or what "Bull Pup" of the Tennessee Camps could be kept out of the meat-houses of Mercer, or any other street of the City?

We are decidedly of the opinion that the "Ohio" party have the best of the argument. History comes to their aid, and points to HANNIBAL'S discomfiture and ruin after wintering his army in the lovely plains of Italy. What could the rebels hope to do with their army, after a season spent in this magnificent metropolis? Before Spring every Samson would have his Delilah, and his strength as a warrior would be shorn.

We do not know the opinions of Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON in regard to this very important question. They seemed to think at one time that Washington was a desirable place to occupy, but have apparently changed their minds. It may be because it is too far North;—perhaps, because it is not far enough North. At all events, it was felt that the health of the rebel army would not be improved by crossing the Potomac at Washington, and it was not crossed.

Our advice has not been asked, but yet we cannot forbear giving it. We are told that the Southern soldiers greedily seize and read the New-York papers, treasuring their contents with a fondness that greatly disgusts their commanders. We take it, this is because they find good advice in the Metropolitan dailies. Hence we venture to advise our Southern readers, in the present case: we adjure them, therefore, to stay at home, and not to waste shoe-leather, if they have any to waste, coming to New-York. New-York is a good place, when seen by gas-light, for those who have money; but a very hard place for a poor fellow who is "cleaned out." Confederate Scrip is not known on Wall-street. A bushel of it would not buy an oyster. "Cotton bills" once served the purpose of an impecunious Southerner; but this is a bad year for Cotton. It is not yet "ginned out," and the owner is. It is not possible in New-York to live on past recollections.

It looks very uncivil for us to dissuade our brethren from giving us their society this Winter. But, the truth is, we will not be "at home." We have planned a Winter jaunt towards the tropics. A large part of our household is now on its way down South. It is too late to change our plans; and if our rebel friends are cold on the Potomac and desire a little more heat, they need not come to New-York. Let them go quickly to the Gulf, and, between their climate and our Columbiads, we will guarantee them a thorough *warming*.

THE STORY ABOUT THE ATTACK ON BILLY WILSON'S ZOUAVES.—It can scarcely be necessary to remind our readers that very little credit is to be given to the reported attack on WILSON'S Zouaves on Santa Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens. It comes to us exclusively from rebel sources, and we have had too much experience of their utter lack of veracity to give much weight to their unsupported statements. Systematic lying about the exploits of their troops is one of the ordinary means by which they carry on this war.

A gentleman who left Santa Rosa Island long after WILSON'S command had been established upon it, mentions a variety of circumstances which render it quite certain that the New-Orleans reports of this affair must be grossly exaggerated. The Island itself, he says, is only to be approached by the greatest care and skill. A single boat-load of men *might* evade the numerous sentries posted on the beach, the guard-boats loaded with vigilant marines, armed to the teeth, and sent out in large numbers from the vessels comprising the fleet, or the pickets outlying every limit beyond which a surprise would be hopeless; but to imagine that one or two thousand invaders would find a footing on that sand bank, as it has been garrisoned since last June, and escape alive, is to credit the impossibility that as many people could become the conquerors of the City of New-York with little hazard. That a skirmish of some kind took place on Santa Rosa is probable; but the nature of the ground, the official disposition of the National land and naval forces; the constant watch which is kept, not only by the never-failing patrol guard on beach and gulf, but with night glasses from the parapet of Fort Pickens, would render a surprise of the kind described by the rebel dispatches utterly impracticable.

The account says that the rebels spiked WILSON'S guns. He had no guns. It speaks of roads, hills, and *chaparral*, or bushes. There are no roads, hills, or *chaparral* on the Island. The only approximation to roads can be seen in a few pathways formed of planks, and very rudely constructed at that. The few stunted pines growing in the sand were burned to frighten off musquitos in July. An invading party would have to run the gauntlet of all the guards we have alluded to, and would probably be sunk by the guns from Fort Pickens before it had a shadow of success, or else captured by the men-of-wars-men continually on the look-out for such daring rebels from sunrise to sunset. As to burning WILSON'S camp equipage, there were only a few very poor tents to be burned; one or two frame storehouses might be thrown in for a makeweight, and then the loss would be considered by all respectable calculators a real blessing to "the boys." In brief, the so-called news from Fort Pickens needs confirmation, and until it receives it, is scarcely worthy of attention.

England Veering Round.

John Bull is no more prone than the rest of the world to confess himself in the wrong. Indeed, if common report does not mistake, his horror of the stool of repentance passes ordinary bounds. Of late, however, and especially since the more appreciative spirit manifested by Russia, he has been tormented by an uneasy suspicion that there are some points in his late relations to us which it were well to make a clean breast of. Indeed, it must be confessed that, if the policy of England towards this country had been controlled during the last few months by some subtle enemy, it could scarcely have been more injurious to her true interests. On this point, the ablest British statesmen seem to be gradually making their way to the conviction which long ago was patent to the rest of the world. The decline in the funds, the rumored dissensions in the Cabinet, the altered tone of the leaders of parties, the delay of the troops ordered to Canada, the modification of the Mexican programme, the official avoidance of giving umbrage to our Government, and the late assurances that the rebel States shall receive no immediate countenance or sanction, combine with other circumstances, to indicate a new phase of public opinion; while in spite of the absurd rhodomontades of the London *Times*, *Economist* and *Saturday Review*, it cannot be doubted that the apprehensions of a cotton famine, and the appalling terrors it would let loose on one-sixth of the population of England, and through them on the whole Kingdom, render it not improbable that, except a more acceptable policy be adopted, the Palmerston Cabinet may be ere long swept away by the swelling tide of popular feeling relative to American affairs. For it is beginning to be better understood by the British people, whatever their rulers may have wished or believed, that cotton can be had, if at all, only through the good offices of our National Government; and that it is the interest of all who need cotton to give the whole moral force of their sanction and support to the suppression of rebellion and the corroboration of the Union.

Not the least significant of the indications of the present state of opinion in England is the fact that Lord DERBY, the head of the great conservative party, either on principle or in anticipation of being called to take office, appears to be throwing himself on the new current, with all the zeal and vehemence of a recent convert. The London *Herald*, which is the organ of his party and the authoritative exponent of his views, has of late thrown aside the unfriendly feelings which its Tory traditions and aristocratic prejudices had not unnaturally engendered towards us; and instead of affecting, as heretofore, with frigid politeness, to commisserate our unhappy troubles, or boldly charging them on our free institutions and our national lack of reverence for despotic theories of Government, assumes a wiser and more lowly attitude, and directs his thoughts nearer home.

In a recent article on the Emperor ALEXANDER'S gratifying diplomatic message to Washington, our cotemporary makes some very sensible remarks on the strong ties which bind England to America, and portrays the terrors of that storm which must burst over the British Isles, should our civil war be protracted. "Let the cotton crop be destroyed," says he, "and a famine will result, ten times more terrible than that which swept from Irish soil 1,500,000 souls." Very deservedly, he then proceeds to blame the British Cabinet for allowing the proper moment for national sympathy to pass by unimproved, and for placing the "apathetic selfishness of England" in so unfavorable a contrast with the "conciliatory, peaceful words of Russia," complaining that "in the long interval between the secession of South Carolina and the first collision in the field, the British Government simply waited on events, contenting themselves with the pious, but somewhat selfish prayer, that Providence would keep them out of the quarrel." And now, adds this writer, "Russia has taken the initiative, which ought to have been ours, with not one tithe of the interests at stake, or one half of our incentives to action."

These wholesome truths, trite as they are to us, are not so familiar to British ears, and coming from such an unusual source, cannot fail to do good. We do not need to inquire whether Lord DERBY'S object in urging them at this time was simply to embarrass the British Government. We cite them merely as evidence of the spread of more correct notions in England relative to American affairs, and as constituting one of a number of guaranties and assurances that the British people are not unmindful of their relations to this country, and will constrain their rulers to "accept the situation," and to remember that "England feels every beat of the American pulse." For, under a constitutional Government, those who bid for power, if they be men of ability and penetration, offer us frequently the very best data for studying the changing tendencies of the popular will, and for interpreting the unspoken but mighty movements of the national heart. It is one of the great causes of the unexampled prosperity of this country that, for more than thirty years, the tendency of legislation has been to foster in England the growth of a vast manufacturing population, dependent, in part, for raw material and for food on other countries. The inconveniences which were likely to arise in case of war have been repeatedly urged by British statesmen, but always in vain. By a short-sighted policy, as fortunate for us as it was inexplicable in an empire on whose dominions it was boasted that the sun never set, the United States became the source which was chiefly relied on for a large portion both of the raw material for manufactures, and of the food for the millions of ingenious operatives. Both ourselves and our transatlantic customers grew rich by the traffic, and each was satisfied.

Now, however, that this thriving international commerce is interrupted, thousands of English homes are threatened with distress and famine. The stoppage of the trade with the Cotton States alone paralyzes British manufacturing industry, spreads alarm through the country, puts the mills on half time, threatens honest, industrious families with beggary, and depresses every commercial interest; for the amount of this single species of traffic has grown to the enormous sum of $200,000,000 a year, and no means appear of obtaining in time, either from India or elsewhere, one tithe of the deficient supply. In the history of England the political consequences arising out of the civil war in this country will probably not be surpassed in importance by those resulting from the Indian mutiny and the Crimean war, nor even by the internal agitation which led to the passing of the Reform Bill and the repeal of the Corn Laws. Hence, the vehement attitude with which American affairs are watched by the People, the Parliament and the Press of Great Britain; and, as it is the property of passion and alarm to blind the judgment, we need not be resentful or uneasy at the prevalence of occasional singular and illogical opinions on the course of events here. But we do complain, and we have all the more right to complain, that the practical partnership and intimate connection of the two nations did not receive a more prompt and fitting recognition from the British Government at the outbreak of the secession movement, when a word might have done more to crush the rebellion than an army could do now.

While, therefore, we, on the whole, agree with the strictures of the London *Herald* on the shameful conduct of the British Government, we do not think our cotemporary goes far enough in reprobation. The Palmerston Cabinet is to blame, not only for what they did not do, but for what they actually did. Instead of strengthening our hands, and lending us their legitimate moral support, they, with inconceivable perversity, gave prestige to the rebels, and thus did us incalculable harm. This is a subject on which, singularly enough, scarcely a single European writer seems to have formed any accurate, broad or clearly defined opinions; and yet this is one chief ground of that outburst of astonishment and just indignation which arose here some time ago against England, and which, being misinterpreted, from its cause being unrecognized, has doubtless widened the breach between us, and has given opportunity for some of the rebel sympathizers to spread unfavorable opinions of our National character, and to attempt to injure us abroad by accusations of impracticable temper, overbearing rudeness, and insufferable vanity. These absurd charges, however, as the facts are becoming known, are recoiling on the heads of their plotting and interested promoters. A more profound estimate of our National position will doubtless develope a more complete appreciation of our relations to other countries. Still it cannot be denied that the British people ought not to have required an Emperor to teach them their duty. Allied to us as they are by the ties of blood, of language, of laws, of religion, and of commerce, they might have been expected to earlier comprehended their own relations to our present struggle for National existence.

The past, however, as far as we are concerned, is scarcely to be regretted. For it will doubtless be singularly conducive to our future prosperity and growth, and to the accomplishment of our "manifest destiny." It will lead us to check our morbid sensitiveness to foreign influences, to sound the depths of our own vast resources, and to trust more than ever to our great National characteristics, energy, versatility, and self-dependence. Entangling alliances often result from the simplest National interferences, and they are no less to be dreaded now than when the Father of his Country cautioned us against them. Perfect non-intervention and *bona fide* neutrality is all we need to ask of Foreign powers. Alone and without extraneous help, the loyal States are strong enough to scotch and to slay the Southern reptile, SECESSION, and all the venomous brood of destroyers with which it threatened to lay waste the soil long ago consecrated by the blood of patriots, and to ruin the Nation appointed of Providence, as was fondly hoped by ourselves and our fathers, to be the perennial shrine of liberty, the commercial and political centre of the future nationalities of the old and new world.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—We are glad to learn that Mr. ULLMAN'S appeal for his two benefits at the Academy, for means to carry on his opera campaign during the coming season, is meeting with good success. Besides the other considerations involved, the attractions which he offers are very great. Everything now indicates a brilliant and successful opening of the season.

The Office of Supervisor—Declination of Mr. Brown.

To the Editor of the New-York Express:

It is known to me, though I have no official announcement of the fact, that by the partiality of two nominating conventions, I have been selected as their candidate for the responsible office of Supervisor.

When the subject of using my name was first agitated, it was supposed by those engaged in the Union movement, as manifested in the uprising of the people at the Convention held at Syracuse on the 10th and 11th of September, that party in the City would be laid aside, pending the fearful calamity of our National difficulties, and that the sublime spectacle would be presented to the world of a people, in the time of their country's peril, moved by the pure impulses of patriotism, sinking into insignificance all other considerations, and rallying as *one man*, in support of the "Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." But, while all parties except the Abolitionists raise this motto upon their banners, there is no harmonious action among them. Three self-constituted Committees, known as the "Fifth-avenue Hotel," the "St. Nicholas Hotel," and "Taxpayers;" two Nominating Conventions, claiming to have their authority from the resolution of the State Convention; a portion of our German population making six different organizations, are all putting forth tickets, purporting to be the nominations of the "People's Union." Instead of partisans yielding to the exigencies of the times, all of the old parties are in full blast with their machines working in every Ward of the City, the "Republicans" leading off in making strictly party nominations, "Tammany" and "Mozart" following, while the "Constitutional Union Party" are exerting their influence to bring all lovers of law and order into one fold.

As no considerations, other than the promotion of harmony, could have induced me to consent to be used for any office, now, amid the confusion which at present prevails, I must ask the withdrawal of my name from the canvass, at the same time indulging the hope that a ticket may be formed which shall unite the Union sentiment of this great City.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1861. E. J. BROWN.

Mr. BROWN presents rather a discouraging picture of political prospects in our City at the coming election. Justice, however, compels us to concede its truth. The spectacle presented, by this struggle of the factions and fragments of parties, which are all that is left of our past political organizations, is anything but creditable to our citizens, and offers very little promise of any reforms in the administration of our municipal affairs.

Still we are not without hope that the most influential of these Union organizations will take measures, before election, to harmonize their action and present a single ticket for the support of our citizens. The spirit of our people is strongly in favor of reform, and if something is not done towards effecting it now, we may settle down into absolute despair of ever doing so.

Mr. BROWN'S withdrawal from so ignoble and unpromising a contest, is natural enough under the circumstances; but we trust it will not be persisted in, if, as is not unlikely, his name should become useful in promoting union.

ENGLISH SPEECHES UPON AMERICA—SIR EDWARD BULWER.—An agricultural dinner in England is a very curious assemblage. The member for the county is compelled to attend, to drink a great deal of bad Port wine, manufactured perhaps in the county, and to talk an equal quantity of nonsense. He probably has been absent from the House of Commons all the session, has answered few letters from his constitutents, and been negligent in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties. The Fall arrives, the partridges await his advent, he returns to his ancestral hall, and a sensation must be made at a county dinner, instead of at the hustings. Sir EDWARD LYTTON BULWER LYTTON, the member from the County of Hertford finds himself in this position, and before this congregated agricultural intellect of tenant-farmers and top-booted squires, determines upon making an oration. An eminent English counsel was once asked where he had been—for he had kept the Court of Queen's Bench waiting to hear his argument for nearly half an hour; his answer was: "That he had been drinking as much porter as he could swallow to reduce his intellect to the level of the tribunal he was about to address." So it must have been with Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, or the man who had filled the office of Colonial Secretary could never have discoursed as he did before the Hertfordshire yeomanry. Five-sixths of his auditory most probably were ignorant of the geographical position of America, and knew as much of our political institutions as they did of Patagonia. Another great advantage he also possessed—he had it all his own way, as the intelligent animal that lives on thistles observed, when he danced a minuet among the chickens—otherwise he could not have spoken as he did. To have stated that America must fall to pieces from its own vastness—that it would be better for her and for her power and influence amongst the nations of the world to be subdivided into several small republics, is so extraordinary and so anomalous that we must confess our surprise at such ignorance, both of ancient and modern history. He tells the farmers that he venerates our republic and our free institutions, and that he loves us so much that he would deal with us as Juliet wished to do with her beloved Romeo—he would "cut us into little stars," to increase our dignity and our grandeur.

And his speech presented this remarkakable inconsistency: he lauded himself considerably upon his creation of the new colony of Vancouver's Island, and in the same breath in which he told us that whilst we were incapable of governing, at Washington, the enterprising regions of our Western and Northwestern provinces, England was acquiring strength and national importance, from the Government of her Colonial possessions, from her bureau in Downing-street, and issued edicts to her Pro-consuls over the broad distance of half a world. Admiring, as we do, the genius and the intellect which has adorned the literature of England, we sincerely deplore the absence of all statesmanlike and enlarged views in the recent address to the farmers of Hertfordshire.

COL. MEAGHER AND THE IRISH TROOPS.—Col. MEAGHER'S speech to the soldiers of his new brigade, which was reported in yesterday's TIMES, was a capital specimen of his off-hand, practical and effective eloquence. He is doing yeomen's service in rousing the enthusiasm of his countrymen, and enlisting their services in this contest for the Constitution. His new brigade promises to be one of the very best in the service.

LECTURE.—Mr. E. P. WHIPPLE, of Boston, lectures this evening, at Irving Hall, on *Grit*. The season is not propitious for lectures on purely literary subjects,—but Mr. WHIPPLE is so

well known as one of our most vigorous and popular writers, and his subject has so direct a bearing on the engrossing business of the day, that his lecture ought to be well attended. We trust it will be.

RIFLED CANNON.

Sea-coast Defence—Round vs. Rifle Shot.

There are some curious facts about the comparative destructiveness of round and rifle shot, and of large and small calibres, that seem to favor the American system, and limit the uses of rifled cannon. That long range and great accuracy depend on spinning the projectile upon its own axis, is certainly proved. Hence the value of the rifle shell in the field, and on shipboard, and in fortifications, when directed against bodies of men; but the long range and precision of shot, and the whistling contents and fragments of shells, never so accurately planted, are of limited destructiveness if directed against objects that they can neither smash nor tear into pieces—the iron-sheathed sides of ships.

Wooden walls do not require smashing or splintering—hot shot and shells, filled with molten iron, will take care of *them*. Nor will a thin iron sheeting, upon wooden walls, nor the plates of ordinary iron ships, keep out anything but the lighter shells. What we have to provide for in our coast defence, is *mailed* ships—vessels only destructible by a tremendous and extraordinary force, that old-fashioned and usual forms of cannon-shot are not capable of exerting. In the first place, it is not necessary to make long range an element of defence, even if sufficient living force of projectile could be secured with it, for an assaulting fleet cannot do much damage at arm's length; but when it attempts to run the gauntlet and enter a harbor, the fighting must be at close quarters. At close quarters, then, there are two methods of destroying all such mailed ships as have yet been put afloat. The first is by punching them with projectiles of small diameter; the second is by smashing them with masses of immense size and weight. As to the first method, it singularly appears from recent experiments in England, that the round shot is, on the whole, the most effective. At the late meeting of the British Association, Mr. FAIRBAIRN stated that the initial velocity of the rifled shot fired in testing the iron targets at Shoeburyness, was 1,100 feet per second. That of the 80-pound Armstrong and Whitworth shot is found to be 1,080 and 1,300 feet, respectively. The initial velocity of a 68-pound spherical shot, however, averages above 2,000 feet per second. As the living forces of the two are as the squares of their velocities, the spherical shot would therefore have nearly 3½ times the penetrating power of the rifled shot of equal weight. But the cross sectional area of the rifled bolt being seventeen and a half to nineteen inches, against fifty-five inches for the round shot, the effect of the latter would be reduced to probably about twice that of the former. This is confirmed by the practice. At the late meeting of Mechanical Engineers, a four and a half inch plate was exhibited, which had been riddled by sixty-eight-pound round shot, while we constantly hear that heavier rifle bolts indent similar plates, but do not often pass through them. The rifle bolt certainly retains its velocity longer by reason of its smaller area presented to the atmosphere: but we are now speaking of short range, as to which that consideration is not of great importance. The London *Engineer*, discussing this subject, attributes a part of this loss of the power applied to rifle shot to the leakages of the breech-loading guns in which they are used. But most of it is probably due to the immense friction of the projectile while being rotated in the gun. To give a mass weighing eighty pounds a spinning motion of four hundred revolutions per *second*, certainly deducts largely from a force which would have only to propel a round shot without rotating it.

There is another important consideration here. Supposing the rifle shot and the round to leave the gun with equal resistance from friction, the strain upon the gun, for a given weight and velocity of shot, would be very much less in case of the spherical projectile. The area that the powder acts upon, is about one-half in case of the Armstrong 80-pound rifle bolt, what it is in case of a round shot weighing 80 pounds, the diameters being about 6 and 8½ inches respectively. Hence to exert a given force on the projectile, the actual pressure on each square inch of the bore of the gun, must be twice as much for the Armstrong as for the round shot. But the number of square inches, and hence, the total rupturing force for a given pressure, is greater in case of the large bore required by the round shot, so that, in this case, the actual bursting strain would not be one-half, but one-third less for the round shot than for the rifle bolt. But the resistance by friction, which we supposed equal, is not equal, but far greater in case of the rifle shell, so that it practically requires a gun of at least twice the strength required by the round shot, to propel it at an equal velocity.

Supposing the living force of the two shots to be equal, which is giving the rifle bolt an advantage that it does not possess in practice, as already stated, the shape of the round shot still gives it an advantage. If the rifle bolt, in virtue of its smaller cross-sectional area would just go through the armor, the round shot, of twice the area, would not go through, indeed, but it would do far more damage by smashing and cracking the plates, and making a much more dangerous fracture. A clean hole can be plugged, but a ragged crumbling fracture can hardly be stopped at all.

This leads us to the second method of destroying the mail of ships—by smashing it with globes of extraordinary size and weight. The initial velocity of the fifteen-inch shot of the RODMAN gun is as great as that of the ARMSTRONG and WHITWORTH eighty-pound bolts. Their living force therefore varies as their weight, that of the fifteen-inch shot being over five times that of the eighty-pounder, and hence it would *start* a fracture in a plate five times as strong as one that the rifle bolt would break, because, although its cross sectional area is above six times that of the bolt, it would strike, theoretically, on a mere point, and practically on about the same space that the bolt would cover. If eighty-pound shot, therefore, can penetrate such plates as the English frigates are covered with, the fifteen-inch shot are sure to smash great chasms in them every time they hit. But these globes are shells withal, having a five-inch cavity within. So when they once get on the inside of the armor they are as good as so many broadsides in a wooden ship. This cavity is found not to impair their strength, as compared with solid shot of the same diameter.

The success of the guns that carry these globes is complete. Capt. RODMAN'S method of casting them—cooling and hardening the bore first, and preventing the permanent strains due to the unequal shrinkage of ordinary castings—and the use of his large-grained, slow-burning powder to overcome the inertia of the mass, at a low pressure first, and then get up the velocity, so as to reduce initial strain, have rendered it probable—almost certain—that 20-inch shots—shots weighing *over half a ton*—can be employed. If the Government will develop the resources we have, in due time we need stand in no fear of any foreign invasion.

A Substitute for the Southern Cotton Plant.

A lecture will be delivered this evening at the Cooper Union, by Mr. R. C. KENDALL, on an available substitute for the plant from which the Slave States derive their cotton. Mr. KENDALL, whose acquaintance with the cotton-growing territory of the Gulf States, and long residence in South Africa and South America, qualify him to speak understandingly upon his topic, has found in a tree which grows spontaneously and perennially in the higher and cooler regions of Chili and Peru, an abundant producer of the fibre, the want of which threatens England with revolution. This tree, Mr. KENDALL, after careful observation, finds suited to any climate where Indian corn can be raised. He has placed a number of the trees upon his farm in Maryland, where they give satisfactory promise. Mr, KENDALL, after counselling with Gov. SPRAGUE and other New-England gentlemen, largely engaged in the consumption of cotton, has decided to lay the valuable information he possesses in regard to the subject, before the public, with sole reference to public utility. If he contributes in any degree toward rendering the North independent of the Southern cotton despotism, he will be sufficiently rewarded. The lecture this evening is suggested and promoted by some of our most highly respected citizens. It will doubtless have full attendance.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE COMPTOLLER'S STATEMENT OF FINANCES—JUDGE HOFFMAN'S TREATISE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CORPORATION.

In this Board, last evening, Alderman CORNELL in the Chair, a resolution was adopted requesting the Comptroller to report to the Board the names of all persons employed by him under the provisions of the act for the relief of the families of volunteers, together with the sums paid to each.

The Comptroller sent a statement of the City finances and operations in his Department since Sept. 30, as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 30	$566,070 73
Receipts up to Saturday last	2,142,880 50
Total	$2,708,951 23
Payments	1,877,649 05
Balance on hand Oct. 12	$831,302 18

A communication was received from Judge Murray Hoffman, stating that the revised annotated edition of his work entitled, *A Treatise upon the Estate and Rights of the Corporation of the City of New-York as Proprietors*, which he was requested by the Common Council to prepare for publication, is now ready for the press.

The places for holding the polls in several Election Districts were fixed, and, after considerable routine business, the Board adjourned to Thursday evening next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ELECTION POLLS—DONATION TO HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION NOT ADOPTED.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, held yesterday, the first business was the changing and arranging election polls in the various districts.

A spy-glass was ordered to be furnished to the Bellringer on the Union Market Bell-tower at Harlem.

The City Inspector, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, transmitted a copy of the "Offal Contract," which was ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

The Board then took up general orders. A report from the other Board in favor of donating *thirty thousand* dollars to the Hebrew Benevolent Association was opposed by Mr. LENT, who considered such an act wrong without any report to this Board, and supported by Mr. BARNEY, who moved an amendment that the money should be paid in instalments as the building, which the Society intend to erect as a Hospital and Orphan Asylum, should progress, but not more than 25 per cent. to be paid at any one time. Mr. LENT contended that the City having donated the land for the house, it was too much to ask that they should now call upon the City for $30,000 in addition, and especially when, without the knowledge or consent of the City, the State Legislature saw fit to impose this tax upon the City, and when the institution was intended for the support of the poor of that persuasion throughout the State.

An amendment, offered by Mr. ORTON, that no portion of the $30,000 should be paid until at least two thirds of the $30,000 which they were compelled to raise by private subscription, had been expended, was adopted, Ayes, 12; Noes, 11, and without taking action on Mr. BARNEY'S amendment, the whole subject was referred to the Finance Committee.

An attempt to suspend the rules for the purpose of acting on all papers relating to changes in election polls, failed, and the remainder of the session was occupied with unimportant general orders.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

THE OBSEQUIES OF TERENCE BELLEW MCMANUS.—The ceremonies attendant on the removal, from Calvary Cemetery, of the remains of the deceased Irish patriot, T. B. MCMANUS, will take place on Friday next. A Committee has been appointed to take charge of the relics and accompany them to Ireland. They will be conveyed to the land of his birth and his love in the next steamer, and will be escorted to the point of their departure by the various Irish societies, civic and military, of this and the adjoining cities. Archbishop HUGHES has expressed his warmest good wishes for the fortunate success of the expedition, and would readily participate in the solemnities, but that he is unable to take part in any political display, and he regrets it the more, as the invitation to do so was conveyed through a Committee composed of Col. MEAGHER, Wm. J. COLE, (of the *Irish American*,) and Capt. MICHAEL PHELAN. The Executive Committee meet to-day (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock, at No. 6 Centre-street, to complete their arrangements. The names of the gentlemen who have been deputed to escort the remains to the old country, are Col. Michael Doheny, Phillip J. O'Reilly, Esq., Capt. Francis Wheipley, John Savage, Esq., and Michael Cavanagh, Esq.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the millinery store of Miss ROSMAN, No. 258 Bowery, which spread so rapidly that the adjoining buildings were soon enveloped in flames. Miss ROSMAN'S loss is about $600; insured for $500. The upper part of the building was occupied by Mr. LINNARCK as a dwelling-house. His loss on furniture is about $1,000; no insurance. The adjoining building, No. 256, was occupied by Miss ELLEN CLARK as a millinery store. Her loss by water was about $25. Mr. JOSEPH STRAUSS, dealer in fancy goods, who occupied No. 256½, was damaged to the extent of $500; he is fully insured. No. 260, occupied by JAMES NEWMAN, dealer in stoves and tinware, was damaged about $500; insured. Mr. BROOKS' hat store, at No. 260½, was damaged about $200; insured for $1,000 in the Astor Insurance Company. Mrs. ROSENBERG, dealer in fancy goods at No. 258½, estimates her loss at about $500; insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. It is the opinion of the police that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A SCHOONER SUNK AND TWO MEN DROWNED.—Late on Saturday night last, the schooner *George F. Brown*, Capt. JOSEPH LYON, laden with one hundred tons of coal, from Elizabethport, N. J., and bound for New-Haven, Conn., sank off the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, about five hundred yards from the dock. The schooner was lying at anchor, and the only persons on board were two deck hands, named WILLIAM SMITH and ANDREW JOHNSON. No one knew anything of the disaster until Sunday, when the Captain, in company with his wife, went down to the dock, intending to set sail for his place of destination. To his astonishment he could see nothing of his schooner except the upper part of one of the spars. In company with the Police the Captain searched around the spot where the vessel had been anchored, but no discovery was made of the men who were left on board.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the house of JOHN KRESS, Nos. 215 and 217 East Fifty-fourth-street, on the body of ANNA HENSCHEL, a native of Germany, who died on Sunday from injuries received in an attempt which had been made to procure abortion. A mass of testimony was given during the investigation upon which the following verdict was rendered: "That the deceased came to her death from *metro peritonitis* supervening on abortion, and that we consider Dr. MAX HOFFMAN either principal or accessory to the induction of said abortion." At the conclusion of the inquest, Coroner SCHIRMER committed Dr. HOFFMAN to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. In answer to the usual questions, the Doctor stated that he was a physician doing business in this City, 47 years of age, a native of Germany, and that he had nothing to say but to lift his hand before God, and say he was not guilty.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREW OF THE SLAVER NIGHTINGALE AND THEIR ARREST BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—Fifteen of the crew of the ship *Nightingale*, which was seized on the coast of Africa, sent to this port and condemned as a slaver, arrived here on Saturday from Africa, in the United States storeship *Relief*, belonging to the African Squadron. They were all taken into custody yesterday by the United States Marshal, and committed as witnesses in the case of the *Nightingale*.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS.—The Police on Saturday night last seized one million percussion caps, which had been carefully packed in boxes, addressed to a firm in Havana, Cuba, and placed upon the sidewalk in front of No. 160 Broadway, from which place the officers had them conveyed to headquarters in Broome-street, where they are now held, to await the further action of the authorities. It is believed that these caps were destined for the use of the Southern army, hence their seizure.

FATALLY BURNED.—On Sunday evening, CATHERINE MOORE, a girl aged about 12 years, residing with her parents, at No. 180 East Thirty-fourth-street, was fatally burned by her clothes taking fire from a hot stove, during the temporary absence of her parents. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of a woman named WINNIE COLLINS, who fell from the roof of No. 330 Pearl-street, about two weeks ago, receiving injuries which resulted in her death yesterday morning.

SCHOONER SUNK.—A schooner, loaded deep with coal, lying off Twenty-fifth-street, E. R., Sunday morning sprung a leak and sunk. Two men who were asleep in the cabin were drowned.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RECRUITS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

Lieut. J. D. WICKHAM, of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., leaves this afternoon for the seat of war, with one hundred and twenty-eight recruits for the regiment, which is now at Darnelsville, in Gen. BANKS' division. This entire number has been recruited by Lieut. W. in the short space of two weeks, and, although so recently enlisted, they have already attained a most creditable degree of proficiency in drill and marching. Every man is completely uniformed and equipped, save the arms, which will be delivered to them at Washington. The departure of Lieut. W. for the regiment affords an opportunity which will be embraced, of transmitting to the regiment the elegant stand of colors presented by the City, and which have been lying many weeks in the Governor's room in the City Hall. Lieut. WICKHAM will, therefore, have the pleasure of transferring to his regiment the colors, which will be escorted by his recruits. They will form at 2 P. M., at the armory, on the corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place, and march thence to the Park, where the colors will be placed in his charge by a deputation from the Common Council.

INSPECTION OF THE FIRST BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M.

The subjoined orders have been promulgated relative to the inspection of the First Brigade:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.—The several regiments of this brigade, now in the State, will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for annual inspection and review, as follows: The First Regiment, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, on Tompkins-square. The Third Regiment, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, on Tompkins-square. The Seventy-first Regiment, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Washington-square. The Seventy-third Regiment, on Saturday, the 19th inst., on the Regimental Parade Ground, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Brigade Staff will assemble at the quarters of the Brigadier-General on Friday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in full uniform. Lieut. W. D. DIMOCK is hereby appointed Volunteer Aid to the Brigadier-General; he will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order of

Brig.-Gen. C. B. SPICER.

R. H. HOLADAY, Acting Brigade Major and Inspector.

ARTILLERY FOR GEN. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA BRIGADE.

The First Battery of Light Artillery, attached to Gen. E. D. BAKER'S Brigade, which has been recruited in this City, is under marching orders, and will probably proceed to Washington to-day, under command of Major EMIL STURMFELS. Two other batteries are to be raised for the same command, to be forwarded as soon as the rolls are filled up. They go forward fully uniformed, with a portion only of their side-arms, the whole of which will be furnished in Washington. The majority of this battery are composed of Germans, many of whom have seen active service in Europe. The headquarters are at MULLER'S, at the junction of Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, where recruiting will still go on, until the remaining batteries are full.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

The rooms of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Association presented a lively spectacle last night. A number of the friends of Capt. GREEN, a former member of the Association, assembled together for the purpose of presenting their former colleague with a useful mark of their esteem. The spokesman for the occasion was the Paymaster-General, Col. VAN BUREN, who in behalf of the Association, presented the Captain with an elegant and trusty cavalry sabre, with appurtenances. The recipient returned thanks in an appropriate manner, and the entire affair passed off very satisfactorily. Capt. GREEN is a Captain in the Ira Harris Cavalry, and is well known as the former Superintendent of the Park Barracks.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Yesterday morning, at Hamilton Park, the annual inspection of the above regiment took place. This corps, which is known as the German Rifles, did not make such a large appearance as on former inspections, owing to the fact of a number of its members having enlisted in other regiments now at the seat of war. After marching, counter-marching, and going through various other evolutions, the usual inspection was made, and the number present was found to be 434. After inspection, the regiment marched back to its headquarters, corner of Delancey and Christie streets. Col. MAIDHOF was the inspector of the regiment.

BROOKLYN'S OWN BOYS.

The McClellan Chasseurs, at present encamped at East New-York, are getting along finely, and by the speedy manner recruits have been coming in, there is no doubt that in a very short time a full complement of men will be obtained. The officers of the staff and line are gentlemen who have seen service, and are all Brooklyn men. Col. J. MORGAN, and Lieut.-Col. J. SULLIVAN have already spent three months at the seat of war with the Thirteenth Regiment, and have been in service over twenty years. The Surgeon and his assistants are also Brooklyn men.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF FIRE ZOUAVES.

The members of the Fire Department are about to present this regiment, which is now on the banks of the Potomac, an elegant stand of colors. The following gentlemen left last evening for Washington, to make the presentation: JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer; HENRY WILSON, President of Fire Commissioners; THOMAS LAWRENCE, Fire Commissioner; J. J. GORMAN, Hon. W. H. DOSENBURY and H. M. GRAHAM.

COL. SERRELL'S ENGINEER REGIMENT.

The ladies and friends connected with the officers of the Engineer Regiment, (Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL,) are requested to meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming a Society for the benefit of the soldiers connected with that regiment, now at the seat of war.

THREE REGIMENTS ORDERED TO HEMPSTEAD.

The Barney Rifles, Col. KOZLAY; the Fifty-first, Col. FERRERO, and the Fifty-second, Col. FRANK, have all been ordered by Brig.-Gen. YATES to report themselves at Hempstead.

ANOTHER COMPANY OF BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS OFF.

Yesterday evening, ninety men of this regiment, and two officers, left for Washington, *vid* the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.

This regiment, known as the First Scott Life Guard, Col. A. W. TAYLOR, has just added to it a most excellent band, which will start to join the regiment today. Last night we were honored with a serenade by the band, and were much pleased by the excellence of the music.

LECTURE ON GUN-SHOT WOUNDS.

This noon, Professor J. B. RAPHAEL will deliver his last lecture on gun-shot wounds at the Medical College in Thirteenth-street. A large attendance is expected, as the subject grows in interest and importance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors—The State Tax.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening, in the County Jail, Raymond-street. A communication was presented from the Comptroller, stating the aggregate amount to be raised for State Tax in this County. The aggregate value of property is $108,285,591, on which is levied $419,645 42 for the current year, being 3⅞ mills on the dollar for the following purposes:

For Schools, ¾ of a mill, as per Chapter 180, Laws of 1856.

For Canals, ¼ of a mill, as per Chapter 271, Laws of 1859.

For Canals, ⅛ of a mill, as per Chapter 213, Laws of 1860.

General Purposes, ⅝ of a mill, as per Chapter 187, Laws of 1861.

Volunteer Militia, 1½ mills, as per Chapter 277, Laws of 1861.

The above was referred to the Committee on General Taxes, which Committee subsequently reported the budget for the year, including the following resolution, not heretofore published:

Resolved, That by authority of a requisition of the Comptroller of the State of New-York, dated at Albany, Oct. 10, 1861, and duly served upon the Clerk of the Board, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 312 of the laws of 1859, this Board do hereby determine and direct that the sum of $419,645 42 be and the same is hereby levied the current year, as the quota of State tax to be raised by this county, being for Common Schools, pursuant to chapter 180 laws of 1856, $81,221 70; for Canals, pursuant to chapter 271 of the laws of 1859, $27,073 90; for Canals, pursuant to chapter 213 of the laws of 1860, $54,147 79; for general purposes, pursuant to chapter 187 of the laws of 1861, the sum of $236,756 64; and for Volunteer Militia, pursuant to chapter 277 of the laws of 1861, the sum of $120,046 07; and that the same be apportioned upon the several wards and towns of the county, in the proportion of the aggregate assessed value of the taxable property thereof, as returned to this Board by the several Assessors, as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
1	$23,884 22	13	$27,866 67
2	18,077 62	14	13,066 49
3	47,216 73	15	6,014 92
4	21,355 33	16	6,898 79
5	10,798 63	17	8,428 79
6	41,640 74	18	6,498 98
7	16,364 64	19	13,611 54
8	14,803 21	New-Utrecht	7,140 89
9	27,005 09	Flatbush	6,707 85
10	36,175 05	New-Lots	3,990 23
11	40,332 80	Gravesend	2,571 50
12	15,944 33	Flatlands	2,750 36
		Total	$419,645 42

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Accounts of the County Treasurer, reported that they had carefully examined the accounts of that officer for the year ending July 31, 1861, and found the same correct. The amount of money received was $1,137,294 88, and the amount paid out was $980,776 12, leaving a balance of $156,518 76. The following is an account of money received and paid out:

From	Received.	Paid.
City of Brooklyn	$483,087 47	$5,628 19
New-Utrecht	13,243 57	89 68
Flatlands	5,153 68	
Gravesend	4,906 81	9 24
Flatbush	12,046 34	247 30
New Lots	6,552 90	
Lunatic Asylum	50,012 03	59,433 63
Surrogate	2,063 99	2,106 68
Deficiency Bonds	50,000 00	42,000 00
State tax		327,744 74
Penitentiary Buildings	4,558 90	
Penitentiary Supplies		16,891 45
District Attorney	3,124 50	4,684 80
State School Tax	70,528 12	
Contingent Fund	409,570 72	150,249 82
Commissioners of Jurors	387 20	154,345 66
Coroners		3,844 46
Division-avenue Assets	24 29	4,702 75
Poor Witnesses		140 00
Jail Expenses		37,097 06
Police Expenses		109 22
Superintendent of the Poor	22,025 35	124,462 48
Jurors		17,050 00
Interest		22,533 33
Total		$980,776 12

The amounts charged for the past year for jurors and officers of the different courts are as follows: Jurors for County Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, $7,385; for officers of the same, $1,269 25; for jurors in City Court, $4,786; officers of same, $3,487 75; total, $16,928.

The whole indebtedness of the County is $408,000.

The report was adopted, and ordered on file.

A few bills were ordered paid, when the Board adjourned to the 31st inst., when the tax rolls will be signed.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF SOLDIERS.—A party of soldiers, belonging to the "Van Guard," went into WILLER'S lager-beer saloon, at East New-York, Sunday night, and after they had drunk about as much liquor as the landlord thought was for their good, he refused to sell them more, and upon their making a peremptory demand for more, he ordered them out of his house, and when they refused to go out, he, assisted by several friends, put them out. In this movement, one of the soldiers received a severe scalp wound, which led his comrades to believe that he was mortally injured. They obtained reinforcements and, armed with muskets, they returned to the lager-beer establishment and demanded the surrender of the murderer. As the murderer did not come forth, the soldiers seemed bent upon sacking the town. Fortunately no person was seriously injured, though considerable damage was done to private property, and the residents in the place were very much alarmed. The excitement continued until a late hour in the night.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Alderman TAYLOR, of the Fourth Ward, in the Chair. A resolution was adopted authorizing the issuing of City Bonds to the extent of $140,000, with which to redeem contractor's certificates. The resolution laid on the table last meeting, calling for $1,500 to be expended in beautifying the fountain in City Hall Park, was called up and adopted. The Board adjourned for one week.

FATAL SEWER ACCIDENT.—A man whose name could not be ascertained, was instantly killed near the corner of Court and Butler streets yesterday afternoon by the caving in of a sewer embankment upon him.

Major Beckwith and Contracts.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 11th inst., I notice under the heading of "Washington, Thursday 10th inst.," a charge against "Capt. BECKWITH," of this Department, of peculation in the weight of cattle received under the present contract.

In justice to Maj. BECKWITH, I deem it my duty to state that he has nothing to do with the weight of cattle under the contract. His duties are confined to this district, and the cattle are weighed, delivered and paid for at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

May I request as conspicuous an insertion of this in your paper as was given to the incorrect rumor?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commissary-General Subsistence.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

A company of the Texan soldiers have been transferred from Governor's Island to Bedloe's Island. These soldiers only take the ordinary guard-duty, the special duty of guarding the prisoners being left to members of the old permanent party, assisted by men picked from the companies of recruits.

Capt. WILLIAM W. AVERILL, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, who has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the Third Pennsylvania, late YOUNG'S Kentucky Cavalry, is a native of New-York, and was appointed from this State, after graduating at West Point to a Brevet Second Lieutenancy in the regiment of Mounted Rifles, in July, 1855, and promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the Sixth Cavalry on the organization of that regiment in July last.

The following United States troops were in California at the most recent dates: The Sixth Infantry, ten companies; part of the Fourth Infantry; part of the First Calvary; and part of the Third Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS, of the Sixth Infantry, is in command at Fort Yuma, with four companies of his regiment, and is prepared for any emergency.

Commodore PAULDING has been assigned to the command of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard in place of Commodore BREEZE, and will enter upon his duties on the 25th inst.

Lieut. BRYSON, First Lieutenant of the Navy-Yard, will take command of the new gunboat *Chippewa*, built here by WEBB & BELLS, as soon as she is ready to go in commission.

The purchased steamer *Isaac Smith* arrived at the Yard yesterday, and proceeded to take on board her armament which consists of eight 68-pounders, and one 30-pound Parrott gun forward. Lieut. NICHOLSON will take command of her. She will be a most formidable craft.

A large number of Parrott guns, arrived yesterday from Cold Spring, and were turned over to the authorities at the Navy-yard. A quantity of shell also came from the same place for the Arsenal on Governor's Island.

The vessels off the Battery were supplied with shell from the Navy-yard yesterday.

A detachment of marines and sailors were sent to the *Wabash* yesterday, in place of some that were sick.

The new gunboat *Seneca* was formally put in commission yesterday. Her officers are:

Lieutenant commanding, D. Ammon; Lieutenant, M. G. Sproston; Acting Masters, W. G. Wright, Wm. Hamilton and J. H. Rogers; Assistant Surgeon, N. L. Beatey; Acting Paymaster, W. F. Meredeth; Second Assistant Engineer, J. De Krafft; Third Assistants, H. H. Burritt, T. Lynch and T. Allen; Master's Mates, J. G. Paine, J. S. Cregier and E. W. Fiske.

The store-ship *Release* was also put in commission. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant commanding, J. M. Dunevan; Master, E. A. Walker; Assistant Surgeon, A. D. Markley; Assistant Paymaster, P. F. Camp.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The United States Sanitary Commission has received the following kind and encouraging recognition of the importance of its labors from the Governor of the State of New-York:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1861.

Gentlemen of the United States Sanitary Commission:

I have observed with growing interest the efforts you are making to meet the sanitary wants of the volunteer forces. I recognize the beneficence of your labors, not only in systematizing the spontaneous benevolence of the people, but in originating and carrying to successful issue many wise plans for alleviating the dangers and sufferings of the soldier in camp and hospital.

I sincerely hope that the people of this State, and of all the loyal States, will cheerfully and generously sustain your organization by expressions of hearty sympathy, and by contributions of money and camp and hospital stores.

With sentiments of esteem, yours sincerely,

E. D. MORGAN.

State Politics.

CORNING, Monday, Oct. 14.

At the People's Senatorial Convention, held this day at Corning, Hon. CHARLES COOK was nominated on the first ballot. Mr. COOK is the Republican candidate for Senator.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 14—10 P. M.

There are no signs of the *North American*. Weather clear, west wind.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST VICTORY.—A victory is thrice complete when bloodless and permanent, such as has been achieved by the gallant KNOX over thousands of rival hatters in the production of the handsomest, neatest, most stylish and becoming Fall style of Gentlemen's Hats. If our Brigadier-Generals would each gain a military victory equal to this pacific and artistic one, the war would be ended at once. KNOX'S headquarters, No. 212 Broadway, on the corner of Fulton-street, is where all the best hat recruiting is done.

[Advertisement.]

The names of one hundred gentlemen, citizens of New-York, who are using the "Telegraph Burglar or House Alarm," and certify to its utility, will be given by addressing the proprietor, E. HOLMES, No. 239 Canal-street.

Shaker Flannel, Shaker Knits,
SCARLET LAMBSWOOL, SILK AND MERINO,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
At the lowest Cash Prices,
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

Buy your Sewing-Machine from those who sell machines making both the Grover & Baker stitch and the shuttle stitch, that you may test both and select the best. At No. 495 Broadway you can take your choice of either stitch, with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

DE PIRALTA—OAKLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Father FARRELL, AGUSTIN DE PIRALTA, of Havana, Cuba, to Miss MARY F. OAKLEY, of this City.

☞ Northern papers please copy.

TITUS—LOWREE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Friends' ceremony, DANIEL TITUS to ANNIE M., daughter of Benjamin H. Lowree, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRADY.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 14, ANDREW BRADY, aged 65 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 247 East Broadway. His remains will be taken to St. Mary's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MURRAY.—In this City, on First Day afternoon, D. COLDEN, Jr., youngest child of Robert Lindley and Ruth S. Murray, aged about 10 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock to-day, (Tuesday,) at the residence of his parents, No. 320 East 30th-st.

FRANKS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 12, at his residence, after a short illness, EDWARD FRANKS, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 West 29th-st.

ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 13, Mrs. ELIZA M. ROBERTS, formerly of England.

Her friends, and those of her brother-in-law Dr. John Cooper, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ's Church, Tarrytown, at 12½ o'clock, this day, (Tuesday,) immediately after the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from Chambers st., New-York.

ELLIOTT.—At Green Point, on Monday, Oct. 14, CHARLES D., son of Charles B. and Elizabeth Elliott, aged 5 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow afternoon, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of Franklin and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

And happily when again we'll meet,
'Twill be where angels dwell;
And parting never more, loved son,
We'll never say farewell!

SNIFFEN.—In Harlem, on Monday, Oct. 14, MARY SNIFFEN, mother of Samuel F. Sniffen, deceased, aged 70 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives, and also of her son-in-law, Isaac Winn and grandson T. F. Sniffen, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Methodist Church, White Plains, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, M., without further invitation.

☞ The members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. A. M., are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 118 Avenue D, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, SMITH PLAGE.

By order of the W. M. C. HAGGERTY, W. M.
J. YOUNGS, Secretary.

TOWER.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Saturday evening, Oct. 12, PAUL TOWER, only son of Kate L. Tower, deceased, and W. Scott Tower, aged 11 months.

FOWLER.—In New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, Oct. 12, THEODOSIUS O. FOWLER, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

SANDS.—In Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 13, after a short and severe illness, FLOYD SANDS, only son of Caleb Sands, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock. Trains leave at 7 o'clock A. M., from 27th-st. depôt for Rye, where carriages will be in attendance.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 539.—OCT. 14, 1861.
6, 18, 5, 41, 1, 67, 17, 10, 29, 2, 32, 25.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 540.—OCT. 14, 1861.
3, 58, 46, 13, 15, 12, 5, 27, 33, 8, 17, 7, 54.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis,

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUation, as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; can make shirts and cut out and fit children's dresses; has no objection to the care of children, and no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman, to do chamber-work and waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., first floor, near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation to do chamber-work; understands waiting, or would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 43 West 43d-st., between 6th and 6th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and has no objection to assist with children; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen, all engaged, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; understands sewing and embroidering; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress and to do up fine muslins; understands hair-dressing; or to take care of a baby or grown children. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 42 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamber-work and assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived for six years. Apply at No. 156 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 74 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman is desirous of a situation as first-class chamber-maid; would assist with the fine washing and ironing or as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 226 Sullivan-st., near Amity-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 89 6th-av., between 8th-st. and Waverly-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to do some plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 137 Spring-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, or would go travelling with a family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY DEclining housekeeping is desirous of getting a situation for her chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing, or to take care of children. Apply for three days, at No. 24 West 31st-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 278 6th-av., the shoe store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG PROTestant girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Can operate on Grover & Baker's machines, and give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 193 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; she lived four years and three months in her last place; the best City reference required. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 East 55th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, and to assist in fine washing. Apply at No. 112 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or sewing, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Welsh girl, to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or assist in taking care of children. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, and would be willing to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 15 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 123 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from where she has lived 8 years. Call at No. 144 9th-av., corner of 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—AN American young girl wants a situation as chamber-maid or nurse, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 146 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and can give the best of reference. Call, for two days, at 223 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of children: is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived for the last three years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or in the nursery; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted by a Protestant woman, with the best of reference, who understands her business in every respect; is willing and obliging; can enter her place right away. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 3 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress, and can assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 415 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference, and will stay for two days, at No. 355 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COMPANION.—A LADY OF EDUCATION, quiet domestic habits, under 30 years of age, wishes to find a situation as companion to an invalid, or any other respectable position of household trust and responsibility, for which, by various miscellaneous capabilities and womanly knowledge, she deems herself fitted. Address N. O. P., Box No. 2,674 New-York Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; can do meats, game and pastry in the best style; also, creams and jellies; is an excellent bread baker; has four years' City reference from her last employer; left in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of American cooking, pastrys, puddings and pies; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing and obliging; has no objection to assist with the washing; good testimonials can be obtained. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 271 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUations wanted by two English Protestant women; one as good cook and baker; is a good butter maker; would assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chamb y-maid and waitress, or child's nurse; is a good plain sewer, and fond of children; the best City reference. Call at No. 163 West 28th st., near 7th-av., Room 6, two flights up.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands soups, meats and desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 20th-st., first floor, back.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as capable cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; one who is a good cook, and understands baking. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days at the above-named place.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS an immediate situation as cook in a respectable private family; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 61 West 20th-st., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands soups, game, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to assist in part of the washing if required; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at 121 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, baking, and all kinds of desserts; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 61 3d-av., corner of 12th-st., in the bookstore.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; a home more of an object than wages. Call, for two days, at No. 214 East 21st-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as thorough good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist in washing; has the best City reference. Inquire at No. 13 Minetta-st., opposite the Universalist Church in Bleecker-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, and understands her business. Best City references required. Apply at No. 24 West 22d-st., at basement, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; she is an excellent cook and baker, and has no objections to do the plain washing, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable English Protestant woman, a situation as first-rate cook. Also, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing. Inquire at No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 100 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable American woman, as a perfect cook; understands French cooking, all kinds of pastry—an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 523 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young colored woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of references. Call at 249 15th-st., near 7th-av. in rear, for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; has the best of city references; can be seen for two days at No. 94 Rivington-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; the best of City reference. Inquire No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, who thoroughly understands her business as cook; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; is a first-rate cook; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 Waverley-place, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook in a first-class family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, by calling or addressing a note to U. Y., No. 1 Patchin-place.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as good plain cook, or will do general housework. Can give the best City references. Call at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; one that understands her business and has the best of reference. Call at No. 97 18th-st., rear St. George's Park.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as professed cook, with the best of recommendations as to her capability of cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Call at or address, for three days, at No. 19 West 21st-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and first-rate laundress; is a good baker of bread, pie and cake; is willing and obliging; has no objection to going a short way in the country; has good reference. Call a No. 248 East 9th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 260 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as a good cook; no objection to the washing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 223 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. If not suited, can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference; no objection to do the general housework of a small private family. Call, until suited, at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl as a good cook; no objection to the washing. The best of City reference can be given from the last place. Can be seen at No. 223 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; if not suited, can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 444 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can bring the best City references. Call for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 163 West 30th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as first-rate cook, and assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, with her present employer, No. 226 West 24th-st. Also, a chambermaid and waitress.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family; has five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; she fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 35 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread; good City references, two years and a half, from her last place. Apply at No. 61 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good plain and excellent cook, washer and ironer; good City and country references can be produced. Call at No. 237 Bowery, opposite Prince-st., at the dyeing establishment.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as good plain cook or chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer. Call or address AMELIA DOWNING, No. 159 West 17th-st., rear

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her last place, where she lived two years. Apply at No. 196 East 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH lady, a situation to cook, wash and iron. The best references can be given. Apply at No. 89 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, INVALID NURSE, OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Situation wanted by a respectable, steady, English Protestant woman, with the best of City reference and fully capable of filling any of the above duties; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and irving-place, first floor, front room, up stairs, for 2 days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable trustworthy young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country; will be found a thorough cook of meats and pastry; can wash and iron in good style; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Apply at 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a middle-aged Protestant woman, as excellent cook and laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; will be found willing and obliging. Call at her present employer's, where she will be recommended, No. 197 Lexington-av., between 33d and 34th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for 2 days at No. 362 2d-av., near 23d-st., Room No. 13.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a steady sober woman in a respectable private family; is a first-rate cook and baker and first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 70 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days, at No. 24 Christopher-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; can give five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, who has had sixteen years' experience, would like to ob ain a few more families' work at her own home, or would go to their residence, by the day if preferred; prices to suit the times; cutting and basting at the shortest notice; can give references as to character and capability. Inquire at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 235 26th-st., near 2d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady of respectability and taste wishes a situation in a family as dressmaker or seamstress, or both; she thoroughly understands her business, and would like to be in a family that would not feel as if they were compromising themselves in the least by making a companion of her. Apply at No. 107 East 29th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed a situation, by an experienced girl, with good City references, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and bread and biscuit baker. Call, for two days, at No. 556 2d-av., corner of 34th-st., east side.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A smart, industrious girl, a situation; is a good, thorough plain cook, experienced in general housework, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is faithful, neat; is highly recommended; will hire for very moderate wages, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; is a good lady's and chambermaid; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an intelligent and industrious lady, who is strictly conscientious and competent to take the entire charge; would have no objection to travel with a lady or family; the best of City reference given. Call or address M. S., No. 64 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WOman of some experience desires a situation as housekeeper in a small family or would be willing to take a seamstress' situation; she is competent for either capacity; the best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 122 Henry-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation in a good home, City or country, by a lady thoroughly competent to take charge of cooking, children, sewing, dressmaking, &c.; first-calss references given and required. Call or address for two days HOUSEKEEPER, No. 401 Carleton-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young girl, a situation for general housework; thoroughly understands all kinds of upstairs work, and is a good plain sewer; not afraid to work. Can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable, middle-aged woman, to do the general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., first floor, for 2 days, if not engaged. Has no objection to go to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework for a small family, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 14 Washington-st. Can be seen for three days at her present employers.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl to do general housework. Has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 Ludlow-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do general housework or plain cooking in a small family, or chamberwork; can come well recommended; call at, or address Miss ROBB, No. 49 Houston-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing and fluting; understands bo h stations perfectly; can be highly recommended by some of the first families in the City, for character and capability. Call or address No. 203 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in some of the best families in the City. Good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 7th-av., third floor, back room, between 25th and 26th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; understands French fluting; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress; can give good reference. Call at No. 247 West 43d-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion as laundress, or to do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing, by a very capable girl; she has excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., front room, top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch girl, a situation as first-class laundress or laundress and chambermaid; good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 523 2d-av., second floor, between 32d and 33d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting in the neatest manner; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit for ladies and children; would wait on an invalid lady; no objection to the care of grown children; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, who can give good references, a situation in a gentleman's family as lady's maid, or to take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins, laces and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. Can be seen at No. 115 24th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO find a good situation for a Protestant German girl who understands the duties of a lady's maid; is a good seamstress, and would be willing to take care of one or two children. She can be seen at her employer's, 277 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman as nurse; is trustworthy and obliging, and can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has many years' experience in the care of children; would do plain sewing or chamberwork if required; can give the best of City reference. Call at her present employers, No. 3 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse; understands taking the entire charge of an infant; is a good seamstress; would prefer a situation in the country. The advertiser is Protestant. Can give City reference. Apply at No. 127 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wants a situation as child's nurse; she can take charge of an infant from its birth; lived five years in her last place. Refers to Rev. Dr. Phillips, H. M. Taber, Esq., and E. S. Jaffray. Can be seen at No. 97 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as nurse; can care a baby from its birth; can also do sewing and chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the millinery-store.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE OF great experience, and in every way reliable, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a family; would prefer the care of an infant; reference entirely satisfactory; can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as infant's nurse; is a neat sewer; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; would like to go with a family to California; and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the fancy store, No. 947½ Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; she is a good plain sewer. Can be seen, for two days, at 178 East 20th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; also operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has no objection to assist in chamberwork, if required; would be willing to go a short distance in the country, or with a family to Havana; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 73 20th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, or would do fine washing and ironing or the housework of a small family; best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 134 West 10th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT AND REspectable girl to assist in the care of an invalid, and make herself generally useful; none need apply without the best recommendations; Scotch or English preferred. Call at No. 246 West 32d-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation to take care of children; can do plain sewing and all kinds of embroidery; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 732 3d-av., corner 52d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse; can also do sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a reliable and experienced woman—Scotch Protestant—can take the entire charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand or bottle; or would wait on an elderly lady; good City reference. Call at No. 39 East 15th-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to bring up a baby with a bottle; would assist with chamberwork or fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for a week, at No. 1 Poplar-st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn, in the shoe store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and plain sewer, or light chambermaid; can operate on a sewing machine; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has the very best City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 327 East 10th-st., second floor, opposite Tompkins-square.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for years. Call for two days at No. 332 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts. Ring the upper bell.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a private family as child's nurse and to do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 128½ East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent; can cut and fit children's dresses and do embroidery; the best of City reference; no objection to go to Brooklyn. Call at No. 112 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation in a private family to take care of children and do sewing; can do all kinds of embroidering; has best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 Watt-st., for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby; or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 20th-st., in the basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 144 East 21st-st., Room No. 11.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a respectable young woman, Protestant; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 433 11th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses neatly, boys' clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week, or would prefer a permanent situation; would assist in chamberwork or assist in the care of growing children; the best of references can be given. Can be seen at No. 40 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable, middle-aged woman, to do the general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., first floor, for 2 days, if not engaged. Has no objection to go to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework for a small family, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 14 Washington-st. Can be seen for three days at her present employers.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl to do general housework. Has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 Ludlow-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do general housework or plain cooking in a small family, or chamberwork; can come well recommended; call at, or address Miss ROBB, No. 49 Houston-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing and fluting; understands bo h stations perfectly; can be highly recommended by some of the first families in the City, for character and capability. Call or address No. 203 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in some of the best families in the City. Good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 7th-av., third floor, back room, between 25th and 26th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; understands French fluting; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress; can give good reference. Call at No. 247 West 43d-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion as laundress, or to do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing, by a very capable girl; she has excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., front room, top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch girl, a situation as first-class laundress or laundress and chambermaid; good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 523 2d-av., second floor, between 32d and 33d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting in the neatest manner; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit for ladies and children; would wait on an invalid lady; no objection to the care of grown children; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, who can give good references, a situation in a gentleman's family as lady's maid, or to take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins, laces and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. Can be seen at No. 115 24th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO find a good situation for a Protestant German girl who understands the duties of a lady's maid; is a good seamstress, and would be willing to take care of one or two children. She can be seen at her employer's, 277 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman as nurse; is trustworthy and obliging, and can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has many years' experience in the care of children; would do plain sewing or chamberwork if required; can give the best of City reference. Call at her present employers, No. 3 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse; understands taking the entire charge of an infant; is a good seamstress; would prefer a situation in the country. The advertiser is Protestant. Can give City reference. Apply at No. 127 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wants a situation as child's nurse; she can take charge of an infant from its birth; lived five years in her last place. Refers to Rev. Dr. Phillips, H. M. Taber, Esq., and E. S. Jaffray. Can be seen at No. 97 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as nurse; can care a baby from its birth; can also do sewing and chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the millinery-store.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE OF great experience, and in every way reliable, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a family; would prefer the care of an infant; reference entirely satisfactory; can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as infant's nurse; is a neat sewer; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; would like to go with a family to California; and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the fancy store, No. 947½ Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman,

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-100 TREASURY NOTES,
OFFICE OF READ, DREXEL & Co., No. 40 WALL-ST.

Treasury Notes of the various denominations, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day on every One Hundred Dollars, may be had upon application at the above agency. Certified Checks, Current Banknotes and SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES taken in payment.

WM. G. READ,
Government Agent.

U. S. AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
GOVERNMENT 7 3-10 PER CENTS.

C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes can be had at this office in any requisite amount, and of all denominations, upon application, for current funds, or in exchange at par for the 6 per cent. two-year issue.

Orders by mail, with remittance, promptly executed by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

3-YEAR 6 PER CENT.
TREASURY NOTES
Received at par—interest in exchange for the 7 3-10s,
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON.
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 629 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
7 3-10 PER CENTS,
Ready for delivery for PAR FUNDS at either of our offices.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice-President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1861.

THE BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED THIS DAY and a quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 16th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 18th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox., Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. H. GOODMAN,
No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP.—WM. C. CRILMAN & SON, No 18 Merchants' Exchange, want to buy Atlantic Insurance Scrip.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A.M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P.M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.

LEAVE FLUSHING:
6:30 A.M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A.M. to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A.M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P.M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 5 P.M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 6 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL HASKS, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syossett; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st. between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 30th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.
14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.
8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.
6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.
1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.
600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.
10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.

Class No. 7.
1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.
1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——— November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorshelmer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly:
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John P. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place o Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Surveyors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day o December next. Yours, respectfully,

O. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 5, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES.—LAST CALL BEFORE SALE.—Those who desire to save their property in Westchester from sale can call on the subscriber, No. 276 Canal-st., on the 14th and 15th insts., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Those who have money to invest profitably call as above. JOHN STEVENS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS.—$5,000.—A PARTY WHO has been a short time out of business—an active, intelligent, experienced business man, with extensive acquaintance in every part of the Union—wishes to connect himself with some established wholesale house in this City or Philadelphia. Could furnish a few thousand dollars capital. Reference given and required. Communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name, POLHEMUS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FURNITURE, FIXTURES, medicines, &c., of office No. 78 Crosby-st., one block from Broadway, for sale low. The present occupant going to Washington.

GOBLETS $1 PER DOZEN; CHINA Cups, 24 pieces, $1 25 a dozen, at HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute, and No. 171 8th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for the deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then use the
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
SOLD ONLY AT
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and
McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 398 Bowery.

cPrice only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished thousands, (numbers of whom had previously tried other doctors to no purpose.) It is a fact that hundreds are disappointed all finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, they are therefore speedily cured. All afflicted come at once to Dr. WARD, the Ricord of America, who guarantees a sound cure without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations, and who cures in half the usual time and on your own terms. Consultation free, and cures warranted. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. The Doctor in constant attendance day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorshelmer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly:
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John P. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place o Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Surveyors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day o December next. Yours, respectfully,

O. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 5, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES.—LAST CALL BEFORE SALE.—Those who desire to save their property in Westchester from sale can call on the subscriber, No. 276 Canal-st., on the 14th and 15th insts., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Those who have money to invest profitably call as above. JOHN STEVENS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS.—$5,000.—A PARTY WHO has been a short time out of business—an active, intelligent, experienced business man, with extensive acquaintance in every part of the Union—wishes to connect himself with some established wholesale house in this City or Philadelphia. Could furnish a few thousand dollars capital. Reference given and required. Communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name, POLHEMUS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FURNITURE, FIXTURES, medicines, &c., of office No. 78 Crosby-st., one block from Broadway, for sale low. The present occupant going to Washington.

GOBLETS $1 PER DOZEN; CHINA Cups, 24 pieces, $1 25 a dozen, at HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute, and No. 171 8th-av.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct., 17, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot between 10th and 11th avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Hose Company No. 12.
One lot between 3d and 4th avs., and 13th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.
One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 30th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.
One lot between 2d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 29th sts., for Hose Company No. 43.
One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 41.
One lot between 86th and 90th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 3d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

INGOT COPPER, &c.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Copper, &c.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst, at 12 o'clock noon, for

27,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.
3,000 lbs. Banca Tin.
1,000 lbs. Slab Zinc.
10 boxes XXD Tin, 12½x17.

To be delivered by the 1st of November next, at the Navy-yard at Washington, subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the yard. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Anson Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 34 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so. BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDDEFF, JR., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	32
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOU

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Leaving Cheat Mountain—Elkwater Again—Arrival of Clothing—The Paymaster—Starting for Home—Caught in a Thunder-Storm—My Troubles at Laurel Hill—Phillippa—A "Bully" Ride—Grafton—The Military Thieves, &c.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

GRAFTON, VA., Oct. 7, 1861.

I last wrote of the assault on the rebel camp, at the foot of the Alleghanies, on the Greenbrier River. The next morning Gen. REYNOLDS and staff left Cheat Mountain for Elkwater, and I had the pleasure of accompanying him. It was with no little regret I left Cheat Mountain. I had seen a world there within a few days. I had seen the patriot, who had sacrificed his home and the comfort of life, for the defence of his country, marching in rags, and weak for the want of rations. I had seen the volunteers, old and young, lying in the open air upon the wet ground, dreaming of homes and loved ones there, as the pitiless storm drenched them to the skin. I had seen men cheerfully endure more than I supposed human nature could endure for the dear old Union all true Americans so fondly love.

There, upon Cheat Mountain summit, four thousand feet above the level of the sea, I have witnessed and participated in the worst effects of the terrible corruptions which have crept from political into military life—real patriots enduring almost insufferable hardships, in consequence of dishonesty in the Quartermasters' and Commissary Departments. But I had seen, amid all deprivations in the mountains, much that was gratifying. Real heroism, real humanity, real patriotism. I had seen officers strip themselves of garments to cover their men; heroes weeping over the sufferings of their commands. I had seen the soldier in camp, on the march, in bivouac, and upon the battle-field, and under circumstances I am not likely to see him again, and I had become attached to the gallant fellows, and the spot which had afforded me new interest every hour. I had found friends there, too, friends who exerted themselves for my comfort and happiness, and when I bade good-bye to KIMBALL and HARROW, and BYRD and AMMON, and FORD and scores of others with whom I had eaten, and slept and walked, and rode continually for a week, I felt as if parting from old friends. But enough of this.

The General was escorted by a large cavalry force, and as the cavalcade descended the mountain, passing here a rattling battery of artillery, and there straggling bodies of infantry, the scene was animated enough for these war times. My spirits were unusually buoyant, because my face was turned toward home. It seemed a long, a very long time, since I had passed up this same road, in search of the outposts of this brigade, and now that I had seen all that I desired, and more too, and was homeward bound, how delightful everything appeared! The mountains and the valleys were indeed more beautiful than when I had first looked upon them from that same height. Autumn had been busy with her paints and pencil, and had tipped the forests with her brilliant colors. Instead of the broad expanse of green, the bright yellow and the brighter scarlet variegated the prospect, and added new beauties to the landscape on mountain and in valley. Autumn again. Yes, the falling leaves, the chill in the air, the heavy frosts, which defy the fog-enveloped sun, let us that another year is closing its destiny.

In company with Col. WAGNER, the gallant commander of the Fourteenth Indiana, I parted from the cavalcade at Cheat Mountain Pass, and took the short cut for Elkwater. I was soon among the boys of the Sixth Ohio, and found them fully recovered from the effects of the late storm, but sad over a fatal accident which had just occurred. Lieut. BIDWELL had been accidentally shot, and died almost immediately. Preparations were being made to send his body home, and every man in the regiment seemed to feel the loss of such a worthy officer.

I remained at Elkwater until Saturday afternoon, enjoying the hospitalities of Col. WAGNER, and then left on my return journey. I think that during the last hour I was in camp, fully a thousand soldiers asked me to remember them to friends at home; and I was requested over and over again to "pitch into" the Government for its neglect. Gallant fellows! As I looked upon their tattered clothing, and remembered that they had done nearly all the fighting and hard work of this campaign, I did wish I had the power to reward them. Better soldiers and truer men cannot be found than the troops comprising Gen. REYNOLDS' Brigade.

Through the exertions of Lieut.-Col. OWEN, a polished gentleman and a faithful soldier, clothing was procured at Clarksburgh for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Indiana Regiments, the former stationed at Cheat Mountain, and the latter at Elkwater. The Fifteenth received their clothing the day I left, marched down to the river, scoured themselves, and put on their new duds. A prouder set of men I never saw, and none were prouder than their gallant Colonel, who loves them all, and treats them as if they were his own children.

The Indiana paymaster was there, and settling rapidly with the troops. Those who had left families at home, transmitted nearly all their dues. Many were immensely indebted to the sutler. I cannot convey to you the happiness which the reception of their dues afforded the Indiana volunteers. They began to feel that they had not been forgotten by the Government.

On the way down I met an Ohio paymaster, with funds to pay the Sixth Ohio.

I am glad he is on his way, but had he been more prompt, he would have saved a world of misery. Men of families, who are in the service, have been almost crazed on learning that their families were suffering for the necessaries of life. Instances are known where such procured, on account, large quantities of sutler's checks, and sold them for cash at a discount of fifty per cent., to obtain money to send to their suffering families. Soldiers, prostrated by sickness, have died, and while in delirium, raved of their poor wives and children at home. Only yesterday, a member of the Fifth Ohio Regiment showed to his Captain a letter from his wife, setting forth that she was suffering for bread.

"Great God," said he, "I cannot stand this. I cannot eat or sleep. My wife must have money. I wish you would give me the privilege to sell my overcoat for money to send her. I would rather go naked than my wife should suffer."

While our soldiers are thus distracted, Cincinnati fails to distribute the pittance promised to the families of volunteers. Our wealthy citizens tie up their purse strings, our City Fathers and County Commissioners close the public treasury, and the wives and children of these faithful men feel hunger morning, noon and night. Ungrateful city of wealth. It would be a just visitation should the enemies of our Government storm your thresholds and pillage your homes, in the name of mercy I beg of you to suffer this shame no longer, but devise some means that will effectually relieve the volunteer, who is fighting, dying for you, of the distracting knowledge that his wife and little ones are starving.

I stopped Saturday night with Col. BOSLEY, at Beverly, and Sunday noon continued my journey in an ambulance, with three companions. I must confess I did not know the day of the week. The church at Beverly is used as a grain depot, or, perhaps, as I passed it, the village bell would have reminded me of the day. I might, as is usual in civilized countries, have changed my toilet. But up there, in that God-forsaken country, a man is considered a maniac who is possessed of two suits of clothes, and I was in the fashion in that particular. Soldiers were marching as usual, transportation trains moving as on other days, and I was not a little surprised when, counting the days from an old newspaper, I found that that very day was Sunday. The Sabbath may be observed in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S camp, but it is not in the Tygart valley.

A few miles from Beverly, the day being warm, two of us laid down in the bed of the wagon for a nap. Sleep was just crawling over us, when a tremendous thunder-clap dispersed it. We had scarcely time to open our eyes, before a furious storm was upon us.

"Hard on the larboard," exclaimed Cons, as he jumped to his feet.

"Steady, the right wing," shouted the colonel at the same time.

I understood the command. The howling wind was about carrying away our wagon-cover, and we all had to "heave to the larboard," and hold it on. We were successful in saving it, though by the time the storm was over, we may have as well been without the cover, for we were all pretty well soaked. It never rains but it pours in Western Virginia, and when it pours, it continues to pour for three days. So we were in for a wet journey.

The storm over, we marched on through the same beautiful and fruitful valley. We saw the road leading to Carrick's Ford, where GARNETT fell, and rolled on through mud until we reached Laurel Hill, also noted in the progress of this war. It is a tremendous hill, the ascent of the road on both sides being four miles long. Our horses—half-starved army horses—began to show signs of failure at the foot of the hill. We lightened their load by walking, yet one gave out near the top of the hill, and there we were. A long-haired Virginian farmer, with a broad-brimmed hat, and almost a Yankee twang, came to our relief. He was riding his mare down to Beallington, and he offered to hitch her to the vehicle in place of the exhausted horse. The offer was gladly accepted, and once more we were on our way again.

We passed GARNETT'S old camp on Laurel Hill at twilight, able to distinguish the remaining fortifications, through a streak of crimson and gold, which had crept upon the western horizon, despite the black clouds above. And on Laurel Hill, too, we passed the Paymaster with an escort of mounted riflemen. It was dark when we trotted through Beallington, from all accounts a demoralized little hole. At 7 o'clock we drew up at the farm-house of Mr. ELLIOTT, the first comfortable farm-house I had seen on the whole route, and there we stopped for the night, and for the first time in two weeks had a home meal, and slept in a bed.

Yesterday morning we found our weak horse no stronger, and had to abandon the idea of proceeding further in the ambulance. We held a council of war before breakfast, and finally decided to take passage in one of a train of transportation wagons bound to Phillippa. It was rough riding, but we had become somewhat used to hard usage. To reach the wagon we had to walk half a mile in the mud and rain, carrying our own baggage. It afforded me an opportunity to take an inventory of my stock in hand, and here it is:

One carpet-sack, partially filled with very dirty shirts.

One Secesh cannon ball from Greenbriar.

Two Secesh pipes, captured at Greenbriar.

One Laurel root pipe, present from a soldier.

One old squirrel rifle, captured at Cheat Mountain.

One box of mountain plants, an offering to better half.

One straw basket for LIEBIG, to be handled carefully.

All these I had to "pack" (that's the word here) to the wagon, and I was glad when rid of the load.

My teamster was very communicative. He has been teaming it since July, and knows the road well. From his story the women along the line, mostly wives and daughters of Secessionists with the rebel army, are glad of the war, as it has rid them of bad husbands, and given worse beaux. In fact, he presented a very sad picture as to female morality along the road from Webster to Elkwater.

We reached Phillippa about noon. The village bears, more than any other I have seen, the ruinous effects of the war. Many of the houses have been sacked and maliciously damaged. Not the half of them are now occupied, the inhabitants having fled. It was a rabid secession town, and the women yet lean strongly that way. The County Court, organized under the new State Government, was in session, and the National colors floated from the dome of the damaged old court-house. A number of Union farmers were in town to assist in the inauguration of the new court, one of whom took a tremendous stiff in a new jeans coat, ornamented with huge brass buttons. I should like to have staid in Phillippa about one week, to observe the fashions.

The teamster, who was in the attack on this town, showed us all the points,—the hill which LANDER descended in full gallop, the spot where Gen. KELLY was shot, the houses where the "Secesh" were quartered, and the road they took in their flight.

Our teamster engaged to get us a conveyance from Phillippa to Webster, the latter point a station on the railroad. We halted in front of the Phillippa House, kept by one CAPITO, and our teamster went in. He came out swearing at old CAPITO, because said CAPITO would not furnish him with a buggy for our use. The fact was, CAPITO had no buggy, and the teamster was wrong, but teamsters have pretty much their own way in this country. A citizen attempted to console us:

"Thar's plenty a horses and plenty a buggies in town," said he.

"Where?" we eagerly asked.

"I don't know whar, but thar's plenty on 'em."

And that was all we could get out of him.

At last we found a Sutler's clerk going to Webster, and he agreed to take us there in time to catch the downward train. His vehicle was an open wagon, without springs, and we were no sooner started than the rain commenced falling in torrents. Between the jolting of the wagon and the rain, I felt anything but comfortable. But I had, by this time, become quite a philosopher, and laughed as the rain almost strangled me, and the bad roads nearly jolted the soul out of my body. I did not look much at the country along *that* road.

We arrived at Webster just in time to be too late, but while searching in vain for a fire and a lodging-place, heard the shriek of the locomotive, and a freight train rolled in on its way to Grafton. We took it, and was soon comfortably located at this place.

What a change! In the mountains the troops starving and naked. At Grafton, well-dressed officers, riding gay horses, enjoying the society of fashionable women, pockets full of gold, and living in the highest possible luxury, and moving leisurely! It is the duty of the latter to furnish supplies to the former. Can you not see why the troops are suffering? The corruption at Grafton, if we believe half we hear, exceeds that of Washington in its worst days. An army is employed in robbing the Government—some officials, others favored contractors. They eat, drink and are merry, while our soldiers starve, freeze and die. As I sat by the stove in the bar of the hotel drying my clothes, and saw the class of men who are there engaged in the work of plunder, I had sad thoughts as to the future of our country. Will the purity of our Government never be restored?

But I found a grain of salt in Grafton. There has been a change in the Commissary Department. A few days ago it was put into the hands of Capt. DICK COMLY, of Dayton, a recent appointee. I know Capt. DICK well, and so do you. He will not steal—he will go to the grave a beggar before he will permit stealing. I think he is just the man for that place. He came to my room awhile ago, while I was writing this letter, and when I told him of what I had seen in the mountains, his big heart swelled, and he declared most emphatically it should be so no longer. Mark my words—he will send supplies, if he has to burst red tape to pieces, and whip an army of thieves with his own fists.

I found here a fine old gentleman from Pittsburgh, who has been commissioned by the War Department to examine into the administration of the Commissary Department in Western Virginia. His looks indicate that he will do his duty; and if he does, the God be praised. His appearance caused quite a consternation at Grafton.

I shall write you one more letter from this point, and then away for home. INVISIBLE.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT BALTIMORE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP FEDERAL HILL, BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861.

* * * * You say that you often wonder what kind of intrenchments we are building upon this hill, and what possible use they can be put to when they are built. Now, all this is easily explained and made manifest when you take a good look at the formidable banks and gaze into the deep ditches that run along the exterior of the fort. But as you can have no adequate idea of the strength or magnitude of these works without seeing them, I will endeavor to supply the deficiency by a simple description, divested of all the technicalities so much loved by all aspiring military engineers.

In the first place, it is my shrewd conjecture that these works were inaugurated as much to give the boys something to do as anything else, for the constrained limits of the hill would not permit of any extended military operations in the way of drill, and, with the exception of a few exercises in "street firings" and company drills, we had nothing to do all day but sleep or read until the time arrived for the customary and never-dispensed-with dress parade. Of course our newly arrived recruits had to be put through the drill, and they could be seen at all hours of the day learning the mysteries of shoulder arms, order arms, charge bayonets, &c., while the double quick made them puff and blow, to the no small amusement of the "old uns."

This sort of thing of course couldn't last long, and the powers that be soon hit upon the plan of keeping eleven hundred of Uncle Sam's boys from rusting, and at the same time build one of those peculiar sentry-boxes to keep secesh Baltimore quiet. The situation of the hill of course had a great deal to do with it, and I venture to say that there is not a stronger earthen fortification in the United States. To prove this, I have only to say that situated as it is upon an eminence rising abrubtly from the water's edge a distance of nearly one hundred feet, and running round on three sides at various other elevations, and when you stand on the parapet there can be but one opinion as to its commanding position, and in the event of its being attacked, I think it will be able to resist any force that can be brought against it.

The fort occupies about two-thirds of the highest part of the hill, and the space inside of the embankments is nearly four acres in extent, and the breastworks themselves would be fully half a mile long if they were stretched out in a single line, thus affording shelter for a large body of men, who could keep up a fearful fire of musketry in perfect security, while the columbiads and smaller siege guns stationed at regular distances in the bastions, and along the curtain, are admirably situated for dealing out death and destruction. How glibly those fearful words slip out.

The breastworks themselves are splendid specimens of the engineering art, averaging at least fifteen feet through at the base, and gradually receding upwards to about six feet across the top; the height of these formidable banks are about nine feet at the highest point of the hill, and run out on a water level towards the lowest part, where they frequently rise to a height of fifteen or eighteen feet. Besides these, there is the ditch, that runs round in front of the bank, which is usually eight feet deep, making at the most exposed points an escalade of at least twenty feet for a storming party to ascend.

There is, as usual, at each corner of the fort a bastion, in each of which are placed three large columbiads, intended to sweep the breastworks at every angle, and as they throw eight-inch shell or shot, you may judge what execution they will make if ever they are called into use. As regards the smaller guns I know very little, for but few of them have arrived, and none of them have been placed in position, but from the number of carriages lying scattered about, I presume we shall have some twenty or thirty 32-pounders, and these also work on a pivot and are capable of being fired in any given direction.

You would be astonished at the immense quantities of shot and shell already stored away in our magazines, and the amount of powder, grape and canister, cartridges, &c., stored in the fort rises to a high figure. It is evident from all these signs that it is the intention of the War Department to make this one of the most complete fortifications in the United States.

But I think I have said enough about the fort, and as I have a good deal to say about the way the boys manage to kill time, and at the same time give you an idea of camp life as it really exists, and I can assure you it is not at all what some of the papers try to make it out. Of course you know that *reveille* sounds at sunrise, when the boys are obliged to turn out all ready for the business of the day; after roll-call we have breakfast, which consists in our regiment of good coffee, well sweetened, but no milk, with usually fried pork and good white bread. I suppose you think that we might have better, but you must recollect that there are eleven hundred men to cook for with no other convenience than common camp fires, half a dozen pots, a like number of pans, and a couple of giganic frying pans. Of course the fire is free to all, and when a fellow feels like buying a slice of ham and broiling it, or toasting a couple of slices of bread, he is at perfect liberty to do so.

A 7 o'clock the detail for the trenches starts, and usually number half the company, and as the boys say, "they go on the dig." Every man takes his turn every alternate day at digging, and each company goes on guard once in ten days, so that we have only to do six days work in the fortnight, and the privilege of a visit to the city besides. Now that is not much for Uncle Sam to ask, is it?

At 12 M. roll is again called and dinner is served and such fun as it is to see the line formed in regular Post-office style, all waiting for their turn at the soup boiled beef, or something else, with, sometimes, potatoes. Five o'clock sees the diggers returning, wild and besmeared with dirt, and saluting each as the squads pass one another, like the firemen do in New-York. Dress parade takes place at 5½ o'clock, supper at 6, tattoo at 8½, and taps at 9 o'clock sends us to sleep, and so closes the day in camp.

When "off the dig," the fellows cast about anxiously for some amusement. Some lay down in the tents to read, others spread themselves out to indite a letter to some loved one at home, while still others pitch quoits. Bathing also forms a principal feature in the pleasures of our camp. The bay at the mouth of the Patapsco River affords some most excellent bathing, and is situated at a distance of half a mile from the hill. In this bay is situated the docks and other large property of Ross WINANS, and at the wharf lies the famous cigar steamer, of which New-Yorkers have heard so much, while back of it are some gigantic basins, all artificial, and filled still with the dredging machines and mud-scows with which the work was accomplished. It is a melancholy sight though, these works, all deserted and silent as the grave, and afford a striking evidence of the ruin secessionism has brought upon this fair land. The water teems with fish, gamboling in their watery home, undisturbed by the sound of the hammer or the clank of machinery, and the timbers that lie scattered loosely about were blistering and scorching in the burning sun, uncared for and unheeded. As we struggled through the tall, rank grass that flourished in wild and luxurious growth on every hand, the shining snake would suddenly rustle by, and a frightened frog, alarmed at the intrusion, would make the best of his way to his pond, while all around the air was heavy with the deep and mournful silence, that lay like a blight on the place. How little could WINANS have imagined that the time would arrive when his place, deserted and forlorn, would be invaded by a party of Zouaves, or that their bright and picturesque uniforms would ever be seen pushing roughly through the tangled undergrowth that now so awfully encumbers his fair property. So much for treason and its fruits.

But one of the prettiest sights is that when the boys are swimming. A score or so are always in the water, and what uproarious fun they do have, acting for all the world like so many youngsters, while the squads on shore in the act of dressing fill up the foreground with a bright and vivid coloring, to use the words of some of the artist critics who argue so sagely on art matters in your City. This bathing business is a good thing for the health of the regiment, and I think that one of the principal reasons why our corps have enjoyed such unprecedented good health is the fact that both at Fort Monroe and Federal Hill we have had superior advantages as regards bathing. During a period of nearly six months' service, not a single death has occurred in the Fifth Regiment from natural causes, and I believe the total number of deaths during that time do not reach as far as 12.

You asked in a former letter how we were treated in Baltimore, and what was the feeling toward the regiment. Now as regards that, I have but the old story: the Union people think all the world of us, and try to do all sorts of things for us in the way of civilities and kindness; nodding to us when we meet in the streets, and thronging up to the Hill to see our parade, while on the other hand, the Secessionists are as afraid of us as the very devil, and you would laugh as we do, when walking in the city at the pretty little airs displayed by the petticoated rebels, and the would-be insults thrown in our faces, such as a sudden twitch of their dresses, or a funny little scowl and a turn up of the nose at our brilliant and flowing breeches. As for the men, they take devilish good care not to say anything offensive in the presence of the boys, for they have an idea that "it wouldn't be healthy," as a Yankee would say. One thing is very certain, that the Fifth Regiment of New-York have contrived, by a strict attention to drill and a pretty stiff discipline, to earn an enviable reputation in addition to the great name accorded to them by their fellow-citizens in New-York, which will lead them, like the pillar of fire of Scripture, on to deeds of glory and renown, if ever the slightest chance is afforded them, but that the boys are afraid will never happen. I think you will agree with me, that such a regiment as ours, possessing as we do all the elements of success on the field of battle, should not be kept digging ditches, and dragging and hauling big guns, like so many laborers, while others, not half so well drilled or disciplined, are kept in the van of the grand army. One thing is certain, that the courage and *elan* now lying smouldering in the breasts of DURYEE'S Advance Guard of Zouaves only needs an order sending us towards the scene of prospective active hostilities, to send it blazing along the whole line of our camp. I verily believe that an order to strike tents, and form in heavy marching order, to proceed to Washington, would cause the wildest enthusiasm, and such a jolly lot of dogs could not be found in Uncle Sam's service.

Our regiment has changed a good deal in the commissioned staff lately, a greater portion of our old officers have been promoted, and many of the sergeants and other non-commissioned staff have been commissioned by Gov. MORGAN. Col. DURYEE is now a Brigadier-General, and right well he looks in his smart new uniform, and promises to make a figure in the list of new Generals. Capt. BARTLETT and Lieut. YORK, of Company I, have gone as Captains in the regular service; the Major and Capt. KILPATRICK as Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of a cavalry regiment; and Capt. DAVIS, of Company C, is Major of the same regiment. Of course all these vacancies occasioned a great many promotions, and we have our old Lieutenant-Colonel, G. K. WARREN, now as Colonel; Capt. HIRAM DURYEE, of Company E, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Capt. HULL, of Company A, as Major. All the First Lieutenants have been appointed Captains, and among them our never-to-be-forgotten Adjutant, who has command of Company I. Capt. HAMBLIN would be easily remembered in New-York by all who witnessed our march down Broadway, if they were told that he was the tall and colossal officer who marched along at such a seven-league pace, his good-looking phiz all smiling and joyful. Capt. HAMBLIN, "the Adjutant," as the boys still love to call him, is a feature in our regiment, and would be sorely missed. We felt bothered when we no longer had Col. DURYEE, but if in an evil hour we should lose "the Adjutant," God help the Regiment, say I. You remember the description given by Kate Rocket, in the old comedy, of her fiery, blustering father,—I forget the exact words,—but still I never could hear little Miss GANNON describe his coming on parade with a stiff military air, frowning down the line, and pretending not to hear the "God bless his old heart," without tears starting in my eyes; and I never yet was on parade when the "Adjutant" came thundering along the line without thinking of the similarity. He's a treasure to us. I could keep on all day telling you about his ways, although I have scarcely ever said a word to him in all my life, but I have no space, besides it is hardly fair, and so I stop by saying that he is one of the funniest men you ever saw; he has got, for instance, a huge dog, about the size of a small rat, and his kennel is an empty box of DAVID'S ink, about as big as one of those boxes of honey one sees in New-York, while over it is a fearful placard—"Beware of the Dog."

Speaking of dogs reminds me of another peculiarity in our regiment, and that is the number of dogs now belonging to the regiment, picked up at Hampton among the deserted houses in that unfortunate village. These dogs have a home in some company, but they seem to have each a separate duty to perform. One always mounts guard; another gets in front of the drum corps at dress parade, there he squats gravely until the band has done playing, then as the drums strike up he barks away to the no small amusement of the visitors, and, as at the instant the drum stops the evening gun fires, over he goes in a back somersault, somewhat astonished and not exactly understanding what makes the noise. This fellow is also detailed to go with the patrol that leaves every morning and evening for the city for the military prisoners. Another, a big, black Newfoundlander, better known as *Bounce*, and hitherto supposed to be the property of Lieut. DURYEE, used to attend all parades of the regiment, until his master was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Second Maryland Regiment, when he was carried off. All hands, of course, supposed that *Bounce* had forgotten his old corps in the enjoyment of his newly acquired promotion, but fidelity in a dog is stronger than some people think, for the other day *Bounce* made his appearance on dress-parade, as if nothing had happened, and I suppose he will remain a fixture—a regular Union dog—and an example to all would-be deserters.

* * * * * * *

Yours ever, ———.

EXPOSURE OF AN IMPOSITION.

CAMP LEWIS, NEAR DARNESTOWN, GEN. BANKS' DIVISION, FORTY-SIXTH REGT. PENN. VOLS., Md.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing in your paper of the 9th ult., under the head of "Our Baltimore Correspondence," signed "Argus," a statement emanating from a female known as HATTY ROBISON, we proceed to unmask it. HATTY, (or CHARLES D. FULLER, the assumed name,) was not induced by Col. KNIPE, or any other officers of the regiment, to join it and proceed with it. The company to which this individual was attached joined the regiment not twenty-four hours before leaving Harrisburgh. HATTY was not married to Lieut. FULLER as there is no officer of that name in this command. None of the officers were aware of the true sex of the party till Thursday night last, when HATTY took upon herself the responsibility of getting drunk, and at the same time incautious, at once discovering her sex. Being informed of the consequence, she immediately deserted. HATTY was not known by the name of KNIPE, but as CHARLES D. FULLER, and is married to a private in the regiment, Company D, named STEEN. The whole amount of the matter is that HATTY was adventurous, and preferred to share the dangers of warfare in the society of her spouse, than to languish at home all alone; but finding the matter impossible in a regiment where no females of any class whatever are permitted, and being discovered, she thought it best to invent a whole tissue of falsehood to get home.

There is no clerk at the Franklin Hotel at Harrisburgh named WHITNEY. There is no W. H. PICKETT in Harrisburgh. And the only regret, on the part of the officers and men of this regiment, is that punishment severe did not follow discovery. We may state that Col. KNIPE is not now here, or he would subscribe to the statement above rendered.

JAMES L. SELFRIDGE, Lieut.-Col.,
J. A. MATHEWS, Major,
L. QUICK, Surgeon,
WM. C. RODGERS, Asst. Surgeon,
GEO. A. BROOKS, Captain, Company D,
Forty-sixth Regt. Penn. Vols.

CITY POLITICS.

New German Movement.

THE KUESTER CLUB.

A private political movement of a peculiar character was initiated last night, at Pythagoras Hall.

During a few days past, notifications had been privately and quietly circulated among the German business men of all the Wards of the City, inviting them to assemble at the above-named time and place; and at an early hour quite a large and respectable concourse had gathered.

Mr. BUSCH, of the Tenth Ward, was called to the chair, and Mr. FLACHER, of the Twenty-second Ward, made Secretary.

Several speeches were made, setting forth the object of the meeting to be the undivided support of Mr. GEORGE KUESTER, one of the Tammany Hall nominees for the office of Supervisor. These were received with immense applause, and it became quite evident to the onlooker that Mr. GEO. KUESTER had been awake, and active among his German friends of all parties.

Mr. LOEWIG made a stirring address in behalf of the nominee, and more hard upon some of the other politicians and their parties. He concluded by moving the appointment, by the President, of a Committee of Five, to prepare a pamphlet, stating the objects of the new organization, and appealing to the German voters of New-York; this pamphlet to be distributed by thousands of copies.

The Committee named consisted of Messrs. Loewig, Dr. Kahn, Mr. Maver, Mr. Stemmler and Dr. Schweig. These gentlemen are to report at the next meeting.

Mr. ANTHONY EICHOFF strenuously opposed a motion to publish the proceedings of the meeting in all the political papers of the City, on the plea that it would be injudicious to make them public for a week or more to come.

By resolution the Association was declared permanently organized, delegates being present from every Ward, and the name "Kuester Club" adopted.

The next call for a meeting will be by private communication.

At 10½ P. M. an adjournment until Monday next, at the same hour and place, was had, and with cheers the assemblage dispersed.

The German Union Movement.

The Conference Committee of the German Union League met last evening at 7 o'clock, at KRACHNER'S Hotel, corner of Third-avenue and Nineteenth-street, Dr. HIERONYMUS WILHELM in the Chair, J. J. FREEDMANN, Secretary.

After some preliminary discussion, a Sub-Committee of seven was appointed to proceed to the Everett House, there to meet and confer with the Conference Committees of the various Union organizations of this City.

This Committee consisted of Messrs. Wilhelm, Democrat; Wesendonck, Republican; Julius Brill, Republican; A. Willmann, Republican; J. J. Freedmann, Democrat; Nicolaus Fischer, Democrat, and —— Lindheim, Republican.

On reaching the Everett House it was found that five other Committees had there assembled, but that they were not fully empowered to make selections for a general ticket.

However, an informal ballot was had for certain nominations, when the choice of candidates for recommendation resulted as follows:

Thomas W. Clerke, Democrat, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Superior Court—Murray Hoffman and L. B. Woodruff, Republicans.

Common Pleas—John R. Brady, Democrat.

For Marine Court, the Germans voted for ROBERT A. ADAMS, but three delegations having voted for HIRAM KETCHAM, Sr., this recommendation was, on motion of Mr. WESENDONCK, then made unanimous.

Mr. WESENDONCK urged that the various delegations should endeavor to procure full power to make out a ticket at their next general meeting, which was fixed for 7½ P. M. on Monday next, at the Everett House. The Conference, hereupon, adjourned. The German Committee will meet again to night, at 8 P. M., at Pythagoras Hall.

German Union Leagues.

The German Union League of the Tenth Ward was organized by the citizens of the Ward who met at 8 P. M., yesterday, at Pythagoras Hall, by the election of Mr. JOHN L. BOECKEL, Democrat, as President, and Mr. G. KNEPPER, Republican, as Secretary.

After some discussion and a neat address by Mr. BOECKEL, stating the patriotic objects of the organization, a Committee of Four, to confer with the Conference Committees of other organizations in the Sixth Assembly District, was appointed by the President as follows:

Dr. Gutmann, Republican; G. H. Heule, Republican; F. R. Hartmann, Democrat; and Philip A. Stecher, Democrat.

The six delegates of the Tenth Ward to the General Convention of German Union Delegates were declared to be:

P. A. Stecher, Democrat; John C. Boeckel, Democrat; F. R. Hartmann, Democrat; G. Knepper, Republican; A. Willmann, President of the German Republican Central Club; and W. Kopp, Editor of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*, (Republican.)

After some stirring remarks, in which several Tenth Ward Germans participated, the Conference Committee were instructed to labor for the nomination of Mr. WILHELM BOECKEL for Assemblyman.

The Association then adjourned, to meet at the same place and time on Monday evening next.

Eighth Ward German Union.

The Eighth Ward German voters assembled at the house of H. HOFFMAN, No. 19 Lispenard-street, at 8 P. M., yesterday, and confirmed the appointment of Messrs. Vogel, Heydecker, Stromenger, Binninger, Keliger and Woldman, as delegates to the General Convention of Delegates, whose nominations they were instructed to sustain thoroughly.

After a brief sitting, they adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

The meeting, which was large, animated and harmonious, was addressed with much effect by Messrs. Zobel, Waldecker, Smidt and Lindemann, and, after brief discussion, Messrs. Rückert, Democrat, Smidt, Democrat, Kilian, Democrat, Lindeman, Democrat, Keller, Republican, and Zobel, Republican, were appointed delegates, with instructions to urge the nomination of such candidates only as shall be pledged to the defence of the rights and views of the German-American population.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed concerning the nominations thus far made for the Sheriffalty and County Clerkship.

At a late hour the Association adjourned to meet again at the call of the President, through the Press.

Sixth Ward German Union.

Pursuant to a published call, the German voters of the Sixth Ward met at 8 o'clock last evening, at FALBER'S, No. 534 Pearl-street, for the purpose of complete organization, and the final selection of delegates to the General German Union League, to meet again at Pythagoras Hall, on Thursday evening next.

Mr. RUCKERT, Democrat, was chosen President, and Mr. ZOBEL, Republican, Secretary.

The Eighth Ward German Union.

This Association met last evening, at 8 o'clock, at the house of CHARLES MUELLER, No. 110 Wooster-street; HENRY KOCKER, President, in the Chair, and Mr. JACOB BOES, Secretary. The report of the delegates to the late Convention of the Wards was received, interesting addresses were made, and great unanimity in the common movement secured.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

The Seventeenth Ward German Union Club.

This organization met last evening, at 8 o'clock, at the house of CHRISTIAN KARL, No. 42 Avenue A, Mr. JOSEPH KOCK, President, and EDWARD MUELLER, Secretary.

Stirring addresses were made and the delgates already appointed, instructed and empowered to sustain the nominations of the Consolidated German Union League.

The Union Conference Committee.

The delegates from the various Union organizations, met at the Everett House last evening, for the purpose of conference, and if possible, an agreement upon a single ticket for the coming election. The organizations represented were the Fifth-avenue, St. Nicholas, Tax-payers, Marshal Union, and German Workingmen's Consolidated Union League. The delegates from the Austin Bradford, Cooper Institute, Syracuse Union Party were refused admittance. The Conference, after due deliberation, decided by resolution to go into a secret informal ballot for candidates before discussing their merits. The result was the indorsement of THOMAS W. CLERKE for the Supreme Court, MURRAY HOFFMAN and L. B. WOODRUFF for the Superior Court, JOHN R. BRADY for the Common Pleas, and HIRAM KETCHUM for the Marine Court. These indorsements were made unanimously, and the Convention adjourned to Monday evening next.

Mozart County Convention.

The Convention met at Mozart Hall last evening, BENJ. B. FAIRCHILD in the chair. The following nominations were made:

Judges of the Superior Court—MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
Marine Court—A. R. MAYNARD.
Common Pleas—J. R. BRADY.

The Convention passed a preamble and resolution, setting forth the patriotism of the Mozart Convention, and indorsing its own nominations. It then adjourned, to meet on Thursday evening next.

The Registration of Voters.

By law, the Inspectors of Registry in this City are requiredto hold their first meeting to-dayto register the names of persons entitled to vote at the ensuing election. In the Districts where there are less than four hundred voters the Inspectors will hold but one meeting; where there are more voters they will hold two meetings. On the 29th inst. they will hold a final meeting, for the purpose of perfecting the Registry.

Tammany Assembly Nominating Conventions.

The Fourth District Tammany Assembly Convention met at the Seventh Ward Hotel, and nominated MICHAEL SHANLEY as candidate for Assembly.

The Sixteenth District Tammany Assembly Convention met at the corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and nominated PETER MERHAN.

Republican Nominating Convention.

The First District Republican Assembly Nominating Convention met last evening at No. 272 Greenwich-st., and adjourned without making a nomination for Assembly.

Tammany Senatorial Nominating Conventions.

The Seventh Senatorial Tammany Convention met at the corner of Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue, and nominated OLIVER CHARLICK.

Arrivals in the City.

G. V. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Navy, from Washington; Hon. J. T. NIXON, of New-Jersey; Dr. GILCHRIST, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. H. B. HOFF, and W. M. KING, of the U. S. Navy; Professor PIERCE, of Cambridge; E. S. SANDFORD, of Philadelphia; T. GRISWOLD, of Auburn; Col. J. T. HOPKINSON, of Chambersburgh, and Dr. E. W. WOODS, from Washington, are at the Astor House.

Judge JAS. GIBSON, of Fulton; C. G. DE GARMENDIA, of Baltimore; J. O. WILSON, of Saginaw, Mich.; Mr. KINGSFORD and party, of Oswego, and J. L. WESTEN, Mrs. Whitney, and Mrs. Andrews, of Rochester, are at the Everett House.

Hon. T. DAVIS, of Massachusetts; C. C. ALGESY, of Newburgh; S. R. SPAULDING, of Boston; B. PETERSON, of the U. S. Army; W. WILLARD, of Baltimore; R. GARDNER, of Detroit; H. SANDFORD, of Bridgeport, P. MONTEATH, J. W. PARKER and C. COMSTOCK, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. MORRIS, of the U. S. Army; Miss MORRIS and Miss MCDOUGAL; Mme. DOCHE, of New-York; M. G. BAES, of Paris; W. W. TURNBULL and Miss OGILVIE, of Montreal; J. L. ABBOTT and son, of Boston; A. A. PEEBLES, of Lansingburgh, and G. T. SANDERSON, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. H. ROWLAND, J. R. ROBERTSON, Geo. B. BACON, Dr. J. S. KITCHEN and P. R. VOORHEES, of the U. S. Navy; Dr. P. G. S. TEN BROECK, Dr. A. K. SMITH, H. C. HASBROUCK and S. STURGEON, of the U. S. Army; Geo. W. THATCHER, of St. Louis; and H. D. MCKINNEY, of Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. THOS. A. DORNIN and P. C. JOHNSON, of the U. S. N.; Benj. KITREDGE, of Ohio; and Geo. E. HOFFMAN and J. W. JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, Monday, Oct. 14.

FLOUR dull, but steady; sales, 30,000 bbls. No. 1 superfine, at $5.50@$5 55; fancy and extra nominal. WHEAT firm, but quiet; sales, 20,000 bushels Canada Spring, at $1 13@$1 14; 7,000 bushels high mixed, at $1 27; Chicago and Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 18@$1 20; Red Winter, at $1 27@$1 30. CORN more active; sales, 50,000 bushels, to arrive, at 53½c.; 50,000